

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Karelo-Finnish SSR)	REPORT	25X1
SUBJECT	Situation in Tungudskiy Rayon	DATE DISTR.	31 March 1955
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THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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Geographic Information on Tungudskiy Rayon

1. The rayony in the Karelo-Finnish SSR are subdivided into city, town, and village soviets. Tungudskiy Rayon has seven village soviets and one settlement soviet:
 - a. Letnereshtensk Settlement Soviet.
 - b. Lekhtin Village Soviet.
 - c. Nottovaraka Village Soviet.
 - d. Nikonovoselga Village Soviet.
 - e. Tunguda Village Soviet.
 - f. Berëzovo Village Soviet.
 - g. Keyyatozero Village Soviet.
 - h. Ushkovo Village Soviet.

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2. Tungudskiy Rayon is southwest of Belomorsk (N 64-32, E 34-48) on the west side of the Murmansk rail line and the Stalin Canal. It has a population of 6,000 persons, half of whom live in the workers' settlement of Letniy (Letniy I and II). The center of the rayon, Lekhta (N 64-25, E 33-38), has, together with the towns of Shuyezzero (N 64-27, E 33-57) and Navolok (N 64-23, E 33-58), about 1,000 inhabitants, of which 680 are qualified voters. Agriculture and forestry are the main industries but the profit is small, especially in agriculture. There are a number of industries in Letniy, such as a factory for prefabricated houses, a cement factory, and some brickyards; the timber management (les promkhoz) also has its headquarters there.
3. The rayon is, in general, poorly equipped with roads and communications. Those roads which exist are generally gravel roads, most of which are impassable for automobiles during a great portion of the year. Only the road between Lekhta and Sosnovets (N 64-27, E 34-29) is plowed and kept open in the winter in order to maintain contact with the outside world by railroad. There are no roads with permanent surfacing. The usual method of road construction is to dig two parallel ditches at the desired distance apart and then throw earth and gravel up on the intervening space. Such a road soon has deep ruts. During the melting period in spring and during the fall rains, the roads of the district are impassable for automobiles and horse-drawn vehicles, and it is even difficult to travel by foot. The innumerable swamps also often overflow on the roads. Stone or crushed rock is never used on the roads. There are no road signs.
4. The population of the rayon is concentrated in the towns and the kolkhozy, which follow:
 - a. The village of Lekhta (see sketch, pages 30 and 31) is the center of the rayon and is the site of the administrative offices and institutions. For example, the leadership of the Rayon Soviet with the officials of the Executive Committee and its subdivisions, post office, telegraph and telephone, banks, library, motion picture theater, and an office for the MVD and the Militia are located there. Administratively the village is under the village soviet of Lekhtin, with headquarters in Shuyezzero. There are road connections between Lekhta and most of the more populated parts of the rayon, mainly over wretched country roads; there is also a year-around bus connection with Sosnovets, 32 kilometers away.
 - b. The village of Shuyezzero is the seat of the Village Soviet of Lekhtin. The Seventeenth Party Congress collective farm is located here. It also includes the village (derevnnya) of Navolok and the village (selo) of Lekhta. The distance between Shuyezzero and Lekhta is three kilometers over a sand road.
 - c. The area of the village (derevnnya) of Sharovaraka (see sketch, page 32) includes the Molotov collective farm, also the village (derevnnya) of Rigovaraka. The distance from Sharovaraka to Lekhta is about nine to ten kilometers over a poor country road.
 - d. The former villages (derevnnya) of Donshanvaraka and Lekhtabereg are now deserted and the houses have either fallen to pieces or have been removed.
 - e. The village of Tarovaraka, where there is only a farm, is included in the Rabochiy (The Worker) collective farm. The road to Tarovaraka is a country road.
 - f. The village (derevnnya) of Letneyezero includes nine farms (khutor), all of which are not inhabited. The collective farm Krasnyy Pakhar (The Red Farmer) is located here. There is a road, hardly more than a path, to the village.
 - g. At the former village (derevnnya) of Chërnaya Varaka, there are no buildings and the land belongs to the Rabochiy collective farm.

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- h. The village (derevnnya) of Ofonino (see sketch, page 33) is where the Rabochiy collective farm is located.
- i. The village (derevnnya) of Ushkovo (see sketch, page 34) is the seat of the Ushkovo village soviet. It is located on the shore of Lake Muozero, which is well stocked with fish. The Antikaynen collective farm is located here. The village (derevnnya) of Karistanovaraka is included in this collective farm also. Road connection.
- j. The village (derevnnya) of Kevyatozero (see sketch, page 35), where the Vpered (Forward) collective farm is located, is the seat of Kevyatozero village soviet. Nobody lives on the farms (khutora) around the village. There is a sand road but it is in poor condition. It can be traversed by automobile only in good summer weather; it joins the Lekhta - Tunguda road.
- k. The Voskhod (Sunrise) collective farm is located in the village of Berëzovo (see sketch, page 36) . . . Also included in this collective farm is the village of Lukinostrov (Luka Island). During the war a road was built from the rest of the farms around Berëzovo to Tunguda; now, even in summer, it is very difficult to travel on it by automobile. The village is located on the shore of the Lake Berëzovo, which is connected with Lake Tunguda by a sound. Lake Berëzovo is well stocked with fish.
- l. The village of Tunguda (see sketch, pages 37 - 38) is the seat of the Tunguda village soviet. The Zavyet Ilich collective farm is situated here; it includes the villages of Mashozero and Shavnevaraka. The road between Tunguda and Lekhta is of sand and in a generally poor condition.
- m. The village of Kellovaraka consists solely of the farm of a forester. During the war a road was built from Tunguda to the Rugozero road. This road is in very poor condition and can generally not be traveled by automobile.
- n. A group of buildings is being constructed in connection with the lumber storage place for the Nadvoytskiy timber management (les promkhoz) in Segezha Rayon.
- o. The village of Nikonovoselga (see sketch, page 39), seat of the Nikonovoselga village soviet, is where the Pobeda (Victory) collective farm is located. There is a sand road to the village but it is in poor condition.
- p. The village of Borovaraka (see sketch, page 40) is where the Put II Pyatiletki (The Way of the Second Five-Year Plan) collective farm is located. The village of Lugolambina is also included in the latter. During the war a road was built between Nikonovoselga and Borovaraka but it cannot be traveled by automobile at present.
- q. There are 100 to 150 workers in the Lugolambina area (see sketch, page 41), which is the lumber storage place for the Nadvoytskiy timber management in Segezha Rayon.
- r. At the Tunguda railroad station (see sketch, page 42 - 43), there was formerly a workers' settlement. Now there is no industry here and the population is only about 100. The station is surrounded by woods; it is marshy here, and there is a small lake. Along the railroad from Tunguda to Belomorsk the terrain is flat and marshy.
- s. The village of Nottovaraka (see sketch, page 44) is the seat of Nottovaraka village soviet. The Bolshhevik collective farm is located here; it also includes Kallinvaraka, Midrovarka, and Krasnaya Gorka (formerly the village of Golodnaya Varaka). There is a sand road from Nottovaraka to the Lekhta - Sosnovets road; it is in poor condition.

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- j. The village (derevnnya) of Kevyatozero (see sketch, page 35), where the Vpered (Forward) collective farm is located, is the seat of Kevyatozero village soviet. Nobody lives on the farms (khutora) around the village. There is a sand road but it is in poor condition. It can be traversed by automobile only in good summer weather; it joins the Lekhta - Tunguda road.
- k. The Voskhod (Sunrise) collective farm is located in the village of Berëzovo (see sketch, page 36) . Also included in this collective farm is the village of Lukinostrov (Luka Island). During the war a road was built from the rest of the farms around Berëzovo to Tunguda; now, even in summer, it is very difficult to travel on it by automobile. The village is located on the shore of the Lake Berëzovo, which is connected with Lake Tunguda by a sound. Lake Berëzovo is well stocked with fish.
- l. The village of Tunguda (see sketch, pages 37 - 38) is the seat of the Tunguda village soviet. The Zavyet Ilichev collective farm is situated here; it includes the villages of Mashozero and Shavnevaraka. The road between Tunguda and Lekhta is of sand and in a generally poor condition.
- m. The village of Kellovaraka consists solely of the farm of a forester. During the war a road was built from Tunguda to the Rugozero road. This road is in very poor condition and can generally not be traveled by automobile.
- n. A group of buildings is being constructed in connection with the lumber storage place for the Nadvoytskiy timber management (les promkhoz) in Segezha Rayon.
- o. The village of Nikonovoselga (see sketch, page 39), seat of the Nikonovoselga village soviet, is where the Pobeda (Victory) collective farm is located. There is a sand road to the village but it is in poor condition.
- p. The village of Borovaraka (see sketch, page 40) is where the Put II Pyatiletki (The Way of the Second Five-Year Plan) collective farm is located. The village of Lugolambina is also included in the latter. During the war a road was built between Nikonovoselga and Borovaraka but it cannot be traveled by automobile at present.
- q. There are 100 to 150 workers in the Lugolambina area (see sketch, page 41), which is the lumber storage place for the Nadvoytskiy timber management in Segezha Rayon.
- r. At the Tunguda railroad station (see sketch, page 42 - 43), there was formerly a workers' settlement. Now there is no industry here and the population is only about 100. The station is surrounded by woods; it is marshy here, and there is a small lake. Along the railroad from Tunguda to Belomorsk the terrain is flat and marshy.
- s. The village of Nottovaraka (see sketch, page 44) is the seat of Nottovaraka village soviet. The Bolshevik collective farm is located here; it also includes Kallinvaraka, Midrovaraka, and Krasnaya Gorka (formerly the village of Golodnaya Varaka). There is a sand road from Nottovaraka to the Lekhta - Sosnovets road; it is in poor condition.

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- t. Workers from Leningrad live in the village of Pertozero. How many of them there are source does not know. They are engaged in cutting timber for the subway (metrostroy) construction in Leningrad. A road is being built between Nottovaraka and Pertozero.
- u. The Budennyx collective farm is located at the village of Kuryavaraka (see sketch, page 45). The village of Perevoznaya Varaka is also located here.
- v. The workers' settlement (posëlok) of Ramoye consists of several small houses. In these live workers of the raznepromartel (economic organization which takes orders for clothes, shoes, etc). They are engaged in the production of pitch. There used to be a large population here but after the war the houses were moved elsewhere.
- w. The Sovmestnyy Trud (Common Work) collective farm is located at the village of Udozero. The village of Shuyevarakaka is also located here. There is a country road here.
- x. The workers' settlement of Letniy (see sketches, pages 46-48) is the seat of the settlement soviet of Letnereshtensk, which includes three city-type communities with an aggregate population of about 3,000 workers and functionaries. There is no collective farm within the settlement soviet but the industry of the rayon is concentrated here:
 - (1) The rayon's largest industrial enterprise, the Letnereshtensk forestry combine is located here. It is engaged almost exclusively in the production of prefabricated houses, standard houses, production of wallboard, etc. There are 500 workers. This industry has the reputation of fulfilling every month the established production norms. The director is Lolovechkin (fnu), a member of the rayon soviet. The chief engineer is Yevgeniy Gogzhavin. The director has no known deputy.
 - (2) The forest combine here gets its raw materials from the timber management (les promkhoz). The latter is responsible for cutting the timber and transporting it to paper factories, furniture factories, mines, etc., according to established plans. It is subordinate to the Ministry of the Timber and Paper Industry via one of the so-called trusts such as, Sevkaarelles, Yuzhkarellles, Zapkarellles, etc. The purchasers of the products pay for them in money to the timber management or to the trusts, or directly to the Ministry, depending on which is more suitable. Some institutions, such as schools, hospitals, etc., can purchase standing timber from the timber management and cut it with their own manpower. In Tungudskiy Rayon the timber management has its office, administration, bookkeepers, and forestry superintendent in Letniy II. The organization employs a very large number of workers spread out over the entire rayon. The name of the local organization is Severniy forestry collective. The director, Ivanenko (fnu), is a Ukrainian, as is the chief engineer. The rest of the staff consists partly of Ukrainians and partly of local persons. There is a political deputy to the director (commissar).
 - (3). The brick factory here does not employ nearly as many workers as the forestry combine but there are plans for expansion of operations. The plan for 1953 was for 10 million bricks but the monthly plans were not fulfilled. The brick factory has not managed to fulfill its quota in past years either, usually fulfilling between 40 and 80 percent of the annual quota. Directors are frequently shifted at the brick factory; the last one known was named Yakolev (fnu).
 - (4) The cement factory here no longer produces cement but only pulverized lime. It is smaller than the brick factory. Its official name now is Zavod Molodoy Izvesti. The director is a Ukrainian named Ivan Vládimirovich Nedavniy.

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- (5) All the factories in the district are surrounded by board fences. The village (workers' village) consists of standard houses, most of them being one storey. There are stores, a movie theater, a secondary school, and a hospital. An electric power plant is under construction in the vicinity of Lock No. 12 on the Stalin canal. Both Lock No. 12 and Lock No. 13 are within the area of the small village soviet, as are the two stopping points on the Murmansk railroad. Road connections to Lekhta are poor (sand road) and there is no road along the railroad. The Letnaya Rechka River flows right past the village but the village has neither a water nor a sewer system. The land around the village is very sandy. The area is forested. There is a spur from the railroad to the brickyard.
5. The airfield in the rayon was in use during the war but source is not aware of any activity there since 1946. The airfield has no buildings, hangars, or runway with permanent surfacing. The grass on the field is cut each year and the population is forbidden to damage the field or build anything there. They have free access to the field, however.
6. The following places, lying outside the rayon area itself, are, however, of importance to the rayon:
- a. The Kilbo railroad station, about seven kilometers north of Letniy. There are only two or three houses here. The terrain is marshy.
 - b. The Sosnovets railroad station (see sketch, page 49), about seven to eight kilometers north of Kilbo. This is the station on the Murmansk railroad which is used the most in traveling to or from Tungudskiy Rayon. Sosnovets is a little village. The surrounding terrain is marshy. There is a small power plant under construction.
 - c. The railroad station of Idel. Locomotives are changed here; otherwise it is just a little village.

Transportation

7. As mentioned above, road conditions in the rayon are very poor and only a 32-kilometer stretch of road from Lekhta to Sosnovets is kept open the year around. Summer is the best time for traveling and moving. At this season one can travel over the roads or, to some extent, across country by horse and wagon, by bicycle, on horseback or on foot, and to some extent by automobile. In the fall difficulties arise. There is much mud and there is water in the swampy areas. One can get around on horseback or on foot but because of the mud it is often impossible to drive automobiles even on the best roads. In winter only the road mentioned above is kept open by the plow tractors from the tractor station. On the other roads horses, horse and sled, or preferably skis are used. Spring is the worst time. The water and mud make it often impossible to travel except on foot and one ought to have good shoes. Automobile traffic is stopped during this season.
8. Besides the bus which takes care of the traffic between Lekhta and Sosnovets, there are seven vehicles within the rayon, two which are assigned to the rayon soviet and one each for the following organs: the Party Rayon Committee, the tractor station, the lumber combine, the timber management, and the agriculture directorate. These are all to be regarded as official vehicles; there are no taxis in the rayon. The bus to Sosnovets goes twice daily each way. The distance is 32 kilometers and the price of the ticket one way is 14 rubles.
9. There is no free sale of gasoline. It is sent to Lekhta in drums from the station of Kotekhoma, where there are storage tanks. The ration is 210 liters per month for a passenger car. This is completely sufficient, as the cars cannot be used during long periods of the year because of the poor roads. The passenger cars concerned are nothing more than converted trucks.

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10. The horses on the kolkhozy which are also used for transportation are all listed by the military commissariat for the district and are examined at intervals by a military veterinarian.
11. The Kirov Railroad, or the Murmansk Railroad, runs through and along the length of the eastern portion of the rayon. Source does not recall any technical details concerning it and is not able to give detailed information on its capacity or usability. Source has always used the station of Sosnovets as the starting point for his trips. The following information is in relation to the Sosnovets stopping point (see sketch, page 49):

<u>Destination</u>	<u>Ticket price</u>	<u>Travel Time</u>	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Stopping time</u>
Petrozavodsk (N 61-49, E 34-20)	First Class: 108 rubles Common Class: ca. 45.50 rubles	12 hours		3-5 minutes
Murmansk	Common Class with berth: 90 rubles plus 10 rubles for bedding	22 hours		3-5 minutes
Leningrad	Common Class: 68 rubles	24 hours		3-5 minutes
Belomorsk	Common Class: ca. 4 rubles	40-50 min.	18 km.	3-5 minutes
Letniy	Common Class: 3-10 rubles			

12. The Moscow-Murmansk express train does not stop; it passes going north at 1200 hours and south at 0400 hours. The Leningrad-Murmansk express stops for northbound passengers between 0100 and 0200 hours and for southbound passengers at about 1000 hours. The Leningrad-Kem passenger train stops for northbound passengers at about 2100 hours, and for southbound passengers at about 0600 hours.
13. The Leningrad-Murmansk train usually has 10 or 11 cars and a dining car. There are dining cars for both first class and common class, with reserved seat ticket which is purchased at the same time as the regular ticket. On the train one pays the conductor 10 rubles extra for bedding (mattress, comforter, blankets, and towels). A requisition or credentials are not necessary for purchase of a ticket and there is no checking of papers en route.
14. The ticket window usually opens one-half hour before the train is expected. The trains generally keep on schedule except that in winter there often may be delays of several hours, apparently because of snow obstruction. Waiting passengers always receive information about delays but the reasons are not given. During the winter season it is always possible to get a seat on the trains, but during the summer season it is somewhat more difficult because of the many vacationers.
15. Source states that the trains are drawn by steam locomotives from Leningrad to Kandalaksha (N 67-10, E 32-25). From the latter to Murmansk the railroad is electrified. The railroad is single-tracked the entire way except for a few kilometers south of Belomorsk, between Belomorsk and the spur line to Oboserskaya. This latter line is single-tracked too. There are no other railroads in the rayon or in the surrounding districts except some minor ones built in connection with logging operations.

Rayon Administration

16. Even though the day-to-day administration of the rayon is under the Rayon Soviet via its Executive Committee and suborgans, it can be stated definitely that the highest authority within the rayon is the Rayon Committee of the Party.

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This committee has authority to direct and control the operation of absolutely all organizations and industries within the rayon. In a bureau meeting or a plenary meeting it can demand an accounting for the operations of any organization whatsoever, including the Executive Committee of the Rayon Soviet. The latter cannot, however, require an accounting for the operation of the Rayon Committee of the Party. Besides giving much attention to administrative matters of the rayon, the Party Rayon Committee also takes care of political matters, and all campaigns are directed by the committee in close connection with its policy. The committee also engages in matters concerning the political enlightenment of the population, the holding of lectures and discussions among the population. The Executive Committee of the Rayon Soviet has nothing to do with these matters. (See sketch of rayon administrative building on pages 50.- 51).

17. The Executive Committee of the Rayon Soviet directs and controls the operations of the collective farms, the village soviets, and the industrial enterprises and organizations. It does not deal at all with matters concerning the work of the Party Rayon Committee, the Rayon Komsomol Committee, the trade union organizations, and other public organizations. Generally speaking, it can be said that the Executive Committee of the Rayon Soviet and the Party Rayon Committee deal with the same matters, with the difference that the Party Rayon Committee is the higher organ and can direct even the work of the Rayon Soviet Executive Committee.

- a. Subordinate to the Party Rayon Committee and the Rayon Committee are the following three groups:

Group I

Section for Propaganda and Agitation.

Section for Party, Komsomol, and Trade Union Organizations.

Agriculture Section.

General Section.

Card File Sector.

Party Library.

Group II

Editorship of the rayon newspaper, Krasnaya Tunguda

Group III

Party organizations at industries,
institutions, collective farms, etc.

- b. The office of the Rayon Committee has seven functionaries:

- . Danil Alekseyevich Lomachenko: First Secretary
- . Dmitriy Petrovich Karelskiy: Second Secretary
- . Aleksey Ivanovich Timofeyev: Third Secretary
- . Spiridon Mikhaylovich Moiseyev: Chairman [of the Executive Committee] of the Rayon Soviet.
- . Pavel Ivanovich Lunkin: Chief of the MVD

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Klavdiya Grigoryevna Panikova: Chief of the Party, Komsomol, and Trade Union Organization Section.

Aleksey Ivanovich Pozdnyakov: First Secretary of the Komsomol Section of the Rayon Committee.

c. Functionaries of the Party Rayon Committee:

Danil Alekseyevich Lomachenko: First Secretary of the Rayon Committee. Communist.

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Dmitriy Petrovich Karelskiy: Second Secretary of Party Rayon Committee.

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Aleksey Ivanovich Timofeyev: Third Secretary of Rayon Committee.

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Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Kelkoyev: Chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Section.

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Klavdiya Grigoryevna Panikova: Chief of Party, Komsomol, and Trade Union Section.

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Yevdokiya Ivanovna Ilvana (?): Secretarial assistant.

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Ignatiy Ivanovich Alupov: Chief of Agriculture Section.

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Zinaida Nikolayevna Maletina: Chief of the accounting sector.

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Klavdiya Ivanovna Nikitina: Chief of the Party library.

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(fnu) Lisin: Propagandist.

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Pavlina Fofanova: Instructor.

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(fnu) Ignatyeva: Instructor, Communist.

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Ivan Mikhaylovich Dementyev: Instructor.

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Klavdiya Sergeyevna Meltroanova: Librarian in Party library.

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Zinaida Ivanovna	Technical secretary	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
(fnu) Baruyeva	Typist	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1

d. Functionaries on the editorial staff of Krasnaya Tunguda:

Ivan Kuzmich Shcherbakov	Editor	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Polina Yevseyevna Logonova	Secretary	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Dmitriy Sergeyevich Mitrofanov (?)	Mechanic	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1

18. The following are the higher functionaries of the Rayon Soviet; those with an asterisk following their name were elected to the Rayon Soviet at the last election on 1 March 1953:

Spiridon Mikhaylovich Moiseyev *	Chairman of the Rayon Soviet	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Petr Ivanovich Gavkin *	Deputy chairman of the Rayon Soviet	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Nikolay Ivanovich Sidorov *	Chairman of the Rayon Planning Commission	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Tatyana Stepanovna Mokkiyeva *	Chief of the Agriculture Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Fedosha Nikolayevna Chuttiyeva *	Chief of the Economic Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Pavel Abramovich Nikkari *	Chief of Schools Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Praskovya Ivanovna Barantseva	Chief of the Health Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Grigoriy Panteleyevich Ilyin	Chief of the Culture Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Ivan Aleksandrovich Kondratyev	Chief of the Commerce Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1
Anastasiya Mitrofanovna Kirshiyeva	Chief of the Social Security Section	[redacted]	25X1
		[redacted]	25X1

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Pavel Petrovich Moylonen	Chief of the Communal Section	25X1 25X1
Pavel Yernestovich Ruskul	Chief of the Road Section	25X1 25X1
Praskovya Danilovna Peshakova	Chief of the General Section	25X1 25X1
Larisa Valentinovna Shcherbakova	Inspector of the Statistical Section	25X1 25X1
Yedit Antonovna Payanen	Chief of the Archives	25X1 25X1
Tatyana Petrovna Shcherbakova	Chief of the Civilian Registration Office (ZAGS)	25X1
Mikhail Grigoriyevich Zhmurin	Chief of the Personnel Sector	25X1 25X1
Fedor Kirillovich Yemelyanov	Chief of the Rayon Construction Office	25X1 25X1

The name of the state insurance inspector is not known to source. The inspector was appointed to his job early in 1953.

19. The Rayon Soviet is a popularly elective advisory assembly of 25 members elected for two years. The last election was held on 1 March 1953. Nominations are made by the Communist Party of the rayon. Some agitation for the respective lists is carried on prior to a nomination meeting, to which qualified voters are admitted but not required to be present. Generally most of them attend. At the meeting criticism of the individual candidates is permitted and in each case they usually are defended by the chairman of the meeting chosen from the Executive Committee of the Communist Party. It can happen, if a candidate is especially unpopular, that he is so strongly attacked at the meeting that he is stricken and is replaced by another person on the list. Generally the list is adopted as is by a raising of hands. The peasants oftener than not are lackadaisical and uninformed. Many still cannot read and write. After the list has been adopted it is strictly forbidden to agitate against it and agitation is limited to urging the people to get out and vote. Write-ins and deletions may be made on the ballots. Theoretically, a re-election can be held for an individual candidate if a sufficient number of voters delete his name. In addition to the seven new members of the Rayon Soviet mentioned in the preceding paragraph the following were also elected to the Rayon Soviet on 1 March 1953:

Danil Alekseyevich Lomachenko	First Secretary of the Rayon Party Committee.
Aleksey Ivanovich Timofeyev	Third Secretary of the Rayon Party Committee.
Pavel Ivanovich Lunkin	Chief of the Rayon MVD Section 25X1 25X1
Aleksandra Vasilyevna Lapina	Chief surgeon at the rayon hospital 25X1 25X1

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Danil Yefimovich Yevtifeyev	Chairman of the executive committee in the Lekhtin village soviet	25X1
Irina Ivanovna Ilyina	Chairman of the executive committee of the Nottovarka village soviet	25X1
Aleksandr Semenovich Turibarin	Chairman of the Zavyet Ilich Kolkhoz	25X1
Anna Aleksandrovna Yakovleva	Chairman of the executive committee of the Kevyatozersk village soviet	25X1
Ulyana Maksimovna Melgina	Kolkhoz member	25X1
Agripina Vasilyevna Karpova	Kolkhoz member	25X1
Zinaida Ivanova	Kolkhoz member	25X1
Aleksey Ivanovich Pozdnyakov	Secretary of the Rayon Komsomol Committee	25X1
Valentina Nikolayevna Burlakova	Chairman of the Letnereshtensk settlement soviet,	25X1
Petr Tarasovich Golosveshkin	Director of the Letnereshtensk Forestry Combine,	25X1
Nikolay Ivanovich Malakov	Foreman at the Letnereshtensk Forestry Combine,	25X1
Nikolay Konstantinovich Arkhipov	Worker at the Letnereshtensk brickyard	25X1
Pavel Ivanovich Voldayev	Chauffeur at the Letnereshtensk Forestry Combine,	25X1
Lyubov Maksimovna Bezborodova	Worker at the Letnereshtensk Forestry combine,	25X1

The deputies are not paid by the state for this work; they get only their usual salary from their place of employment. The assembly of deputies meets at least once every other month. Usually discussed at these sessions are agricultural, financial, and cultural matters, and other matters of current interest in the rayon. At the sessions the delegates have a "deciding" vote; those who are attending on invitation, for example, the Executive Committee's section chiefs, the presidents of the village soviets and collective farms, and others have an "advisory" vote. Complaints and denunciations from the working population are handled at these sessions also. The first session of the Rayon Soviet after the election took place early in March 1953. At this session an Executive Committee of seven men for the Rayon Soviet was elected. The chiefs of the Executive Committee's section were approved, too.

20. The following persons were elected to the Executive Committee of the Rayon Soviet:

Danil Alekseyevich Lomachenko
Spiridon Mikhaylovich Moiseyev
Petr Ivanovich Gavkin
Nikolay Ivanovich Sidorov

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Fedosha Nikolayevna Chuttiyeva

Tatyana Stepanovna Mokkiyeva

The members of the Executive Committee receive no pay for this position.

21. All organizations in the rayon start work at 0900 and quit at 1800 hours. Lunch is usually from 1200 to 1300 hours. The work of the Rayon Soviet consists principally of directing and checking on the work of the sections, under the Executive Committee, of the district organizations, and of the village soviets. Agriculture is the most important activity in the district. The Executive Committee holds meetings twice each month and deals with such various matters as agriculture, finance, health, information, etc. The interested institutions themselves submit this or that question for discussion and resolutions for enactment. After the discussion of the questions, the Executive Committee reproduces copies of these resolutions and sends them to the organizations they concern. This work is performed by the secretary of the Rayon Soviet. Sometimes there are so many resolutions, which occasionally may be quite voluminous, thus making it necessary to work late into the night. Often, written answers must be given to inquiries from the population and these are also submitted to the Rayon Soviet for consideration.
22. The chairman of the Rayon Soviet must go through the mail every day and when he is absent his deputy does it. Notations are placed on the correspondence regarding whom a particular paper concerns and what action is necessary; the secretary then forwards it to the proper party. A great many decrees from the Council of Ministers of the KFSR come into the Rayon Soviet and a great many of these are either partially or completely perused. Most of the decrees concern agriculture and most of them cannot be carried out since the collective farms of the area are economically weak and there are few of them. Because the agriculture and animal husbandry of the rayon is backward and because the plan for storage of fodder cannot be carried through, there are sometimes articles in the republic's newspaper denouncing the chairman of Rayon Soviet, Moiseyev. He is also often criticized in Party meetings in the rayon for poor leadership, but it is not known to what extent he has received any administrative reproofs. Every day various kinds of persons come to the chairman with matters either to be clarified or to be settled. The chairman himself often summons the leaders of the sections or organizations in regard to various matters. Either he demands that a report be made on what has been done on such-and-such a matter or he assigns some duty or another. He often travels out to the collective farms where, on the spot, he acquaints himself with conditions. Especially important matters are always decided in consultation with the Rayon Committee of the Party.
23. The sections (otdel) of the Executive Committee deal only with matters which concern them. Thus, the agricultural section deals with collective farm matters, the finance section with finance, the section for education with schools and kindergartens, the health section with hospitals and nursery homes, and the road section with roads. The sections are independent of each other, but they are all connected with the financial section, which distributes financial resources and controls how they are to be utilized. All the sections of the Executive Committee and the other organizations of the rayon are closely connected with their ministries or directorates. From these they receive instructions for necessary actions to be taken, what kind of reports and other correspondence to submit, and the times these are to be submitted.

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The functionaries of the sections and organizations make official trips to the outlying regions as they are necessary; that is, if it is necessary that they be present at a certain place to settle a matter. The sections are regular paper mills. Sometimes the chairman of the Rayon Soviet holds conferences with the section chiefs in which he criticizes each section, stating how each has functioned within a certain period and pointing out necessary corrective measures. Other organizations in the district such as the state bank, the post office, the forestry management (leskhoz), the savings bank, etc., handle only matters which concern them. However, the chairman of the Rayon Soviet has a right to demand reports from them on their operations and to check on their work.

The following is a breakdown of sections of the Rayon Soviet:

- a. Agricultural Section: Headed by T. S. Mokkiyeva [redacted] Staff of about 20. Concerned only with agricultural matters. 25X1
- b. Economic Section: Headed by F. N. Chuttiyeva [redacted] Staff of about 22. Concerned only with financial matters. 25X1
- c. Health Section: Headed by Praskovya Ivanovna Barantseva. Staff of two persons. Concerned only with health matters. In all there are two large hospitals (with about 25 beds) and five first-aid stations in the rayon.
- d. Schools Section: Headed by Pavel Abramovich Nikkar [redacted] Staff of two persons. Engaged only in popular education. In all, the rayon has two secondary schools. There are no other schools in the rayon. 25X1
- e. Culture Section: Headed by Grigoriy Panteleyevich Ilyin [redacted] Staff of three persons. Engaged in work with libraries, clubs, and motion picture theaters. 25X1
- f. Commerce Section: Headed by Ivan Aleksandrovich Kondratyev [redacted] Besides him, the division has an office worker. Concerned with commercial matters. 25X1
- g. Social Security Section: Headed by Anastasiya Mitrofanovna Kirshiyeva [redacted] Staff of two persons. Concerned with allotting and distribution of pensions. 25X1
- h. Communal Section: Headed by Pavel Petrovich Moylonen [redacted] Staff of two in addition to about 15 workers and drivers. They are engaged in repair of communal buildings, communal dwellings, public buildings, transport of passengers, procurement of wood for the institutions of the rayon center, and with communal services such as baths, housing for new arrivals, etc. The section has at its disposal one bus and two trucks. The bus runs only between Lekhta and Sosnovets station. 25X1
- i. Road Section: Headed by Pavel Yernestovich Ruskul [redacted] Section has staff of one plus about 10 workers. They are engaged in road repair. Section has one motor vehicle and a tractor. 25X1
- j. General Section: Headed by Praskovya Danilovna Peshakova [redacted] Staff of two persons. All the business operations of the rayon soviet are under this section.
- k. Rayon Planning Commission: The chairman is Nikolay Ivanovich Sidorov [redacted] Concerns itself with planning and problems of industry. Commission consists of five persons but source does not know who the other four are. 25X1

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25. The following are inspectorates, sectors, and other institutions in the rayon:

- a. Personnel Sector: Headed by Mikhail Grigoryevich Zhmurin [redacted] 25X1
Staff of one. Concerned with registration of cadres.
- b. Civilian Registration Office (ZAGS): Headed by Tatyana Petrovna Shcherbakova,
[redacted] Staff of one. Concerned with registration of citizenship. 25X1
- c. Rayon Archives: Headed by Yedit Antonovna Payanen [redacted] 25X1
Staff of one. Manages the archives of the Rayon Soviet and of the sections.
- d. Inspectorate of State Insurance: The senior inspector is new and source does not know his name. Staff of two persons. Concerned with state insurance.
- e. Rayon Construction Office: Headed by Petr Kirillovich Yemelyanov [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Staff of four persons and 20 workers. Concerned with the construction of new buildings for the organizations and institutions of the rayon.

All the above sections, sectors, and inspectorates are directly subordinate to the Executive Committee of the Rayon Soviet (the chairman and his deputy) through which the administrative activity of the whole rayon passes. In the districts (villages) the village executive committee directs the work.

- f. TsSU (Inspectorate of the Central Statistical Directorate): The rayon's inspectorate is subordinate to the Statistical Bureau of the KFSR, and the latter is subordinate to the Central Statistical Directorate of the USSR. The staff of the rayon inspectorate consists of three persons:

- (1) Larisa Valentinovna Shcherbakova: the rayon inspector [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (2) Aleksandr Iosifovich Andronov [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (3) Praskovya Baruyeva [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

26. Among the duties of the TsSU is the gathering of important information of various kinds on the rayon, such as information on the status of cattle on the kolkhozy, the amount of milk produced; the amount of fodder produced monthly; the fulfillment of the rayon production norms (every month); information on the number of workers and functionaries in the rayon organizations and their wages (every month) and similar information, especially for the village soviets; information on the militia; on movements of persons in and out of the rayon, population figures (obtained from the village soviets); information on vehicles, and numerous other types of information. The rayon inspectorate summarizes the information received and compiles reports which are sent to the republic office for further processing. Copies of the reports are filed at the rayon inspectorate. The rayon inspectorate can, either on its own initiative or on orders from the republic office, undertake an audit or make a check on the reports and information turned in by the institutions, kolkhozy, etc. A report on the results of the check-up is made and a copy is sent to the republic office. The rayon inspectorate also makes up each year lists of the cattle on the kolkhozy, at state institutions, and in private ownership. A large number of persons and all the employees of the village soviets are used in this census. The results are sent by the rayon inspectorate to the republic office. Formerly this census covered the cattle population as of 1 January; in 1953 the list covered the stock as of 1 October. Every year, after the spring seeding, the rayon inspectorate makes a check on the seeded land in the kolkhozy and of the individual householders. The final results of the census are also sent to the republic office. All information from the

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Staff of one. Concerned with registration of cadres.
- b. Civilian Registration Office (ZAGS): Headed by Tatyana Petrovna Shcherbakova, [redacted] 25X1
Staff of one. Concerned with registration of citizenship.
- c. Rayon Archives: Headed by Yedit Antonovna Payanen [redacted] 25X1
of one. Manages the archives of the Rayon Soviet and of the sections.
- d. Inspectorate of State Insurance: The senior inspector is new and source does not know his name. Staff of two persons. Concerned with state insurance.
- e. Rayon Construction Office: Headed by Petr Kirillovich Yemelyanov [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Staff of four persons and 20 workers. Concerned with the construction of new buildings for the organizations and institutions of the rayon. 25X1

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[redacted] 25X1
- (2) Aleksandr Iosifovich Andronov [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (3) Praskovya Baruyeva [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

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rayon inspectorate is secret. Important items, such as the semi-annual reports, are delivered in person to the main office in Petrozavodsk. Small reports, such as monthly reports, etc., are sent by registered mail.

27. The highest officer of the main office in Petrozavodsk was called the "authorized representative of Gosplan USSR" (Upolnomochenniy Gosplana SSSR). Under this officer was the chief (nachalnik) /of the republic bureau/ of the TsSU of the USSR. The "authorized representative" position is now said to have been abolished and the nachalnik is now supposedly the highest position.
28. Each village soviet has a staff of two persons, the chairman and the secretary; the settlement soviet has three persons, the chairman, the secretary, and the accountant. Each village soviet has its deputies; the number depends on the size of the population: There are nine deputies in a soviet representing a village with a population of 1,000. If the population exceeds 1,000 there is one deputy for every 100 persons. The following are the seven village soviets and the single settlement soviet:
 - a. Letnereshtensk Settlement Soviet: The settlement center is Letniy. The chairman is named Burlakova. In all there are 30 deputies. There are three city-like areas and no kolkhozy. The population is about 3,000.
 - b. Lekhtin Village Soviet: The chairman is Yevtifeyev (fnu). The center is the village of Shuyezero. There are five deputies, five village-like areas and three kolkhozy. The population is about 1,000 to 1,100.
 - c. Nottovaraka Village Soviet: The chairman is named Ilyina. The center is the village of Nottovaraka. There are nine deputies, seven village-like areas and three kolkhozy. The population is approximately 400.
 - d. Nikonovoselga Village Soviet: The chairman is Borisov (fnu). The center is the village of Nikonovoselga. There are nine deputies, seven village-like areas, and three kolkhozy. The population is about 400.
 - e. Tunguda Village Soviet: The chairman is Borisov (fnu). The center is the village of Tunguda. There are nine deputies, one village-like area, and four kolkhozy. The population is about 400.
 - f. Berezovo Village Soviet: The chairman is Yevstrashova (fnu). The center is the village of Berezovo. There are nine deputies, one village-like area, and one kolkhoz. The population is about 70.
 - g. Kevyatozero Village Soviet: The chairman is Yakovleva (fnu). The center is the village of Kevyatozero. There are nine deputies, one village-like area, and one kolkhoz. The population is about 120.
 - h. Ushkovo Village Soviet: The chairman is Mengin (fnu). The center is the village of Ushkovo. There are nine deputies, three village-like areas, and two kolkhozy. The population is about 150.

Important Independent Organs

29. The Rayon MVD Section and militia have their offices in the same building in Lekhva. The functions of the MVD are little known among the population, but it is assumed that it carries on the usual surveillance and generally keeps abreast of public opinion. Those who have clean records or who do not have relatives or friends in prison or in foreign countries feel relatively safe and have little

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fear of the MVD. There are few, however, who can pass the MVD building without inner fear, and nobody is summoned there who does not feel a chill go down his spine. The MVD maintains the usual office hours, from 0900 to 1600 hours, but there are often lights on in the building late into the night. The following are the local MVD representatives:

The chief, Major Pavel Ivanovich Lunkin [redacted] 25X1

The next in command, Lieutenant Ignatyev [redacted] He is 25X1
little known and is called "the chief's deputy".

Junior Lieutenant Lapin serves at Letniy, where he likes to be called "the commandant". He looks after the workers who are forcibly moved to Letniy, mainly Ukrainians and White Russians, whose papers have been taken from them. It is assumed that Lapin performs these duties alone, since he has no known staff.

Zoya Pavlova Ruskul is a typist for the MVD Section.

30. There are two militia stations in the rayon, one in Lekhta and a smaller one in Letniy I. The chief of the rayon militia is Major Ivanov [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Next in command is Lieutenant Petr Gavrillovich [redacted] 25X1
Kuznetsov [redacted] Yefim Kuvayev [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] is chief of the passport division. Secretary of the passport division is Loginova (fnu) [redacted] 25X1
The following [redacted] are constables: Loginov (fnu), [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Kruglov (fnu) [redacted] Mokeyev (fnu) [redacted] Zhuravlev (fnu) [redacted] 25X1
The above personnel are stationed in Lekhta. The following are stationed in Letniy: Lieutenant Voropayev, an operative officer [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] and Senior Sergeant Guzhiyev [redacted] In addition to 25X1
these there are grooms and possibly an office girl. The duties of the militia are to maintain peace and order in the rayon. The militia personnel usually treat the population well and are thus considered as "belonging to" the community. The officers, however, do not mix with the population, except for Kuznetsov, who is often seen on the streets very drunk. Neither the militia nor the MVD had vehicles and had to use horse and sleigh or ride horseback. It was said, however, that a truck was to be procured from Petrozavodsk for the militia.

31. The prosecuting authority for Tungudskiy Rayon has its office in Lekhta. The office handles criminal matters, but whether political matters are also handled source does not know. The personnel consists of the following:

- a. Public Prosecutor: Petr Aleksandrovich Yershov [redacted] 25X1
- b. Secretary: Turygina [redacted] 25X1
- c. An investigator whose name source does not know.

32. The offices of the People's Court are in Lekhta.

- a. The judge of the court is Olga Ivanovna Fotina [redacted] 25X1
- b. The court officer is Yelizabet Savelyevna Fofanova [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- c. The secretary is Rosa Karpova [redacted] 25X1

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25X1

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Junior Lieutenant Lapin serves at Letniy, where he likes to be called "the commandant". He looks after the workers who are forcibly moved to Letniy, mainly Ukrainians and White Russians, whose papers have been taken from them. It is assumed that Lapin performs these duties alone, since he has no known staff.

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[redacted] Yefim Kuvayev [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] is chief of the passport division. Secretary of the passport division is Loginova (fnu) [redacted] 25X1
The following, none of whom are Party members, are constables: Loginov (fnu), [redacted] 25X1
Kruglov (fnu) [redacted]; Mokeyev (fnu) [redacted]; Zhuravlev (fnu), [redacted] 25X1
The above personnel are stationed in Lekhta. The following are stationed in Letniy: Lieutenant Voropayev, an operative officer [redacted] 25X1
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In addition to these there are grooms and possibly an office girl. The duties of the militia are to maintain peace and order in the rayon. The militia personnel usually treat the population well and are thus considered as "belonging to" the community. The officers, however, do not mix with the population, except for Kuznetsov, who is often seen on the streets very drunk. Neither the militia nor the MVD had vehicles and had to use horse and sleigh or ride horseback. It was said, however, that a truck was to be procured from Petrozavodsk for the militia.

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c. The secretary is Rosa Karpova [redacted] 25X1

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33. DOSAAF, the voluntary organization for cooperation with the Army, Navy, and Air Force, is supposed to be organized in study circles to learn about the use of weapons (voyennoye delo), but so far little has been arranged in the rayon. Occasionally, two or three times a year, shooting matches are held with 10 to 20 participants. The reason that this organization is weak in the rayon is because chairman Ivan Vasilyevich Gekkin [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
34. The Komsomol is the Communist Party youth organization. It plays no part in the government but it may be regarded as a recruiting organ for the Party. Among the obligations of its members is to study "The Short Course", a history of the Party.
- The First Secretary of the Komsomol is Aleksey Ivanovich Pozdnyakov, [redacted] 25X1
 - The Second Secretary is Marita Dmitriyevna Belkoyeva [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - Another official is Zoya Vasilyevna Gridina [redacted] 25X1
 - Chief of the Young Communist Section is Kichangina (fnu) [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
 - Chief of the Membership File is Sidorov (fnu), about 22, a Komsomol member.
35. The director of Fizkultura, the state organization for physical culture, is Ivan Vasilyevich Grigoryev. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
36. In the USSR the post office, the telegraph, and the telephone system are under a joint administration. The offices for these services are generally in the same building in the various towns and villages. In Lekhta these functions are located in the so-called "Communications Building" (Dom Svyazi).
- Post. Ordinary letters are stamped with a 40-kopek stamp. A registered letter costs one ruble and must be deposited at the window, where a receipt is made out. A receipt must be given on delivery, too. Source does not know of any checking of mail or censoring of domestic mail. There are mail boxes for mailing letters in the towns and villages. Parcel post is accepted for mailing up to a weight of eight kilograms but the amount of postage is not known to source.
 - Telegraph. The communications office will send a telegram for any citizen to any place in the country. The charge is based on the number of words in the telegram; for an ordinary telegram, it is 25 kopeks per word. Receipts are given for telegram messages accepted for transmission. Identification is not required. Telegram messages can be presented for transmittal at large railroad stations, where there are special representatives of the postal system.
 - Telephone. As far as the source knows, there are no automatic telephone switchboards in Karelia and the telephone equipment is uniformly old-fashioned. In Petrozavodsk there are several telephone booths on the streets; otherwise phone calls can be made from the post office.

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In the village of Lekhta there are no telephone booths and only a few private telephones, namely, at the homes of the leading Party and rayon officials. There are also telephones at the various administrative offices. During daytime each rayon has a limited time during which calls to Petrozavodsk may be made; it is about a half-hour per rayon from 0900 to 1800 hours. Not until 2100 hours are the lines free for private calls. Official calls are paid for by the institution which orders them. Money must be deposited in advance at the switchboard office for this purpose. Usually about 100 rubles are deposited; when this is used up the switchboard office sends a notice that another advance is desired. As far as source knows, a private telephone call between Lekhta and Petrozavodsk after 2100 hours costs 1.50 rubles per minute.

- d. The chief of the communications office is Maksim Anisimovich Zaykov [redacted] The first cashier is [redacted] 25X1
Yelena Grigoryevna Korchuyeva [redacted] 25X1
The senior switchboard operator is Mariya Savelyevna Kofanova, [redacted] Another switchboard operator [redacted] 25X1
Yevdokiya Vasilyevna Anikiyeva [redacted] The [redacted] 25X1
newspaper and magazine subscription agent is Yekaterina Prokopyevna Filatova [redacted] There are also [redacted] 25X1
three technicians: Yakov Ivanovich Ilyin [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] Ignat Ilyin [redacted] 25X1
Anton Ivanovich Anikiyev [redacted] 25X1

37. The forestry management (les khoz) is concerned only with forest preservation and not with harvesting of lumber; the latter is the concern of the timber management (les promkhoz). All forest areas belong, in principle, to the USSR. Only a portion of the forests is turned over to the kolkhozy for their own use and for selling for an indefinite period of time. The following are responsible for proper exploitation of the forests:

- a. For the USSR: The Chief Directorate for Forestry of the Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement.
b. For the KPSSR: Chief Directorate for Forestry of the KPSSR Ministry of Agriculture and Procurement.
c. For Tungudskiy Rayon: Forestry Management (Lesnoye Khozhaystvo)

The above are subdivided independently of the administrative rayons; for example, the Tungudskaya Forestry Management includes a portion of Tungudskiy Rayon and parts of the neighboring rayons, Ruzozersk and Belomorsk. The forestry management (leskhoz) concerns itself merely with preservation and allotment of the forests and not with lumbering. The staff of the forestry management consists of about 20 persons, among them directors, bookkeepers, and foresters (lesniki). Anyone who desires to exploit the forests, to cut and utilize the products thereof, whether it be a business enterprise, a school, industry, or a private individual, must obtain permission and pay the value of the concession to the forestry management office or deposit the money to the forestry management account at the bank. After this, the forestry management indicates the area which may be cut. All the income from the forests goes to the republic. The forest industry is the main source of income for the KPSSR.

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The director of the forestry management is Vera Polchomovna
Mopos [redacted] the forest superintende 25X1
is Ivan Vasilyevich Yevtifeyev [redacted] 25X1
the bookkeeper, Anastasiya Mikhaylovna Shirokova [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] and the forester is Pëtr Ivanovich Trifanov 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

38. The following are the personnel attached to various institutions in the rayon:

a. Radio Center

- (1) Konstantin Aleksandrovich Maksimov [redacted] 25X1
- (2) Aleksandr Baruyev, technician [redacted] 25X1
- (3) Mikhail Alekseyevich Porkkuyev, technician [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

b. The State Bank

- (1) Pavel Vasilyevich Korchuyev, chief [redacted] 25X1
- (2) Vikhova (fnu), credit inspector [redacted] 25X1
- (3) Anisha Ivanovna Inkuyeva, chief bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (4) Klavdiya Ivanovna Petrova, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (5) Galina Gavkina, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
- (6) Kondrat Stepanovich Gridin, cashier [redacted] 25X1

c. Printery

- (1) Leonid Stepanovich Gridin, director [redacted] 25X1

d. MTS (Machine Tractor Station)

- (1) Nikolay Fedorovich Akulov, director [redacted] 25X1
- (2) Georgiy Andreyevich Klyukvin, deputy director, political leader, [redacted] 25X1
- (3) Yermolay Ivanovich Petrov, chief bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (4) Avgusta Nikolayevna Mokeyeva, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (5) David Afanoshovich Yudin, mechanic [redacted] 25X1
- (6) Rikkinen (fnu), chief mechanic [redacted] 25X1
- (7) Goduyev (fnu), tractor operator [redacted] 25X1

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e. Raznopromartel (handicraft and industrial enterprises which produce mainly consumer goods.)

- (1) Batrakov, chairman [redacted] 25X1
(2) Fedor Kondratyevich Loginov, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

f. Raypromkombinat (association of industrial combines which mutually serve each other,)

- (1) Yeremy Grigoryevich Yudin, director [redacted] 25X1
(2) Aleksandra Sergeyevna Gekkina, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
(3) Stepan Stepanovich Kuroptev, production leader [redacted] 25X1
(4) Ulyana Rodionovna Dogonyayevna, warehouse chief [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
(5) Petr Sergeyevich Gekkin, machinery operator [redacted] 25X1

g. Apothecary

- (1) Antonova, chief [redacted] 25X1

h. Book store

- (1) Irinya Ivanovna Khalaymova, director [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
(2) Aleksandra Petrovna Petrova, clerk [redacted] 25X1

i. Savings bank

- (1) Petr Trofimovich Filatov, chief [redacted] 25X1
(2) Egor Iosifovich Inkryev, chief bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
(3) Klavdiya Ivanovna Kondratyeva, comptroller [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
(4) Anna Sergeyevna Smelina, cashier [redacted] 25X1

j. Fire Department

- (1) Fedor Ilarionovich Yevtifeyev, chief [redacted] 25X1
(2) Ivan Timofeyevich Sankov, fireman [redacted] 25X1
(3) Igor Kondratyev, fireman [redacted] 25X1

k. Kindergarten

- (1) Yelena Gekkina, chief [redacted] 25X1

l. Children's Nursery

- (1) Timofeyeva, chief [redacted] 25X1
(2) Klavdiya Leoncheva Leonova, nurse [redacted] 25X1

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m. Raypotrebsoyuz (Consumers association)

- (1) Nikolay Osipovich Ilyin, chairman [redacted] 25X1
- (2) Taisha Konstantinovna Kichaykina, chief bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (3) Polina Rodionovna Maksimova, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
- (4) Andrey Maksimov, bookkeeper [redacted] 25X1
- (5) Andrey Trofimovich Moshnikov, commerce chief [redacted] 25X1
- (6) Aleksandra Prokopyevna Gridina, secretary [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (7) Tatiana Ivanovna Maksimova, chief of the grocery business, [redacted] 25X1
- (8) Aleksandra Borisova, chief of the industry goods business [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (9) Ivan Ivanovich Andronov, warehouse chief [redacted] 25X1
- (10) Kuznetsov, warehouse chief [redacted] 25X1
- (11) Fekla Kokko, baker [redacted] 25X1
- (12) Grigoryeva, baker, [redacted]
- (13) Anna Ivanovna Andronova, baker [redacted] 25X1
- (14) Mariya Sakkarovna Moshnikova, driver [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

n. Schools

- (1) Gettoev, director [redacted] 25X1
- (2) Talonpova, teacher, [redacted] 25X1
- (3) Pavel Petrovich Ivanov, teacher [redacted] 25X1
- (4) Kondratyev, teacher [redacted] 25X1
- (5) Klavdiya Petrovna Petrova, teacher [redacted] 25X1
- (6) Lempi Petrovna Kelkoyeva, teacher [redacted] 25X1
- (7) Yevstratova, teacher, about 25.

o. Hospital

- (1) Aleksandra Vasilyevna Lapina, chief surgeon [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (2) Aleksandra Vasilyevna Delincheva, medical assistant [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (3) Matrena Yevdokimovna Katorina, midwife [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1

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- (4) Nadezhda Brygina, nurse [redacted] 25X1
- (5) Ulyana Mikhaylovna Krekhanova, nurse [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] 25X1
- (6) Maya Ignatyevna Fofanova, nurse [redacted] 25X1
- (7) Vera Nikolayevna Ilyin, nurse [redacted] 25X1

Kolkhozy in Tungudskiy Rayon and the Kolkhoz System

39.. The kolkhozy in the rayon are as follows:

- a. The Seventeenth Party Congress Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz imini Semnadsatogo Partsyezda)
- b. Molotov Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz imeni Molotova) [See sketch, page 32]
- c. The Red Farmer Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Krasnyy Pakhar)
- d. Bolshevik Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Bolshevik) [See sketch, page 44]
- e. Common Work Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Sovmestnyy Trud)
- f. Budenny Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz imeni Budennogo) [See sketch, page 45]
- g. Victory Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Pobeda) [See sketch, page 32]
- h. The Way of the Second Five-Year Plan Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Put Vtoroy Pyatiletki) [See sketch, page 40]
- i. Testament of Ilich Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Zavyet Ilich) [See sketch, page 37]
- j. Sunrise Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Voskhod) [See sketch, page 36]
- k. Forward Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Vpered) [See sketch, page 35]
- l. Antikaynen Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz imeni Antikaynen) [See sketch, page 35]
- m. The Worker Kolkhoz (Kolkhoz Rabochiy) [See sketch, page 33]

40. The three kolkhozy which do best economically are Budenny, Vpered and Antikaynen Kolkhoz. The average pay for a day's work at these kolkhozy is 600 to 1,000 grams of grain, one to two kilograms of potatoes, and one to two rubles in money. The poorest of the kolkhozy are The Red Farmer The Worker, Sunrise, and Molotov Kolkhozy. At these the average pay for a day's work is 200 to 500 grams of grain, one to two kilograms of potatoes, and up to one ruble in cash. On the average each kolkhoz worker works from 250 to 300 days per year. There is no strict daily program on the kolkhozy of the rayon. In the fall, winter, and spring, for example, work begins at about 0900 or 0930 hours and ends at 1700 or 1800 hours. The lunch break lasts from one to one and one-half hours. In summer during haying time the work day is longer; it begins about 0400 or 0500 hours and ends at 1900 or 2000 hours, with breaks for breakfast and lunch. In all, there are 400 hectares of cultivated land in the rayon; source does not know how it is divided between the various kolkhozy. The cultivated land is divided into portions of from one-half to one hectare. The land is quite ordinary but there are many stones in the fields. Most of the land is prepared for seeding with the aid of horses; only 80 hectares are worked up with tractors from the MTS.

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The kolkhozy do not have their own tractors and machinery. Only three or four kolkhozy have their own mowing machines; nearly all of them have hand-operated ensilage cutters. Mowing machines are very seldom used for haying because the ground is so swampy and stony.

41. The main products of the rayon are rye, oats, and potatoes. Cabbage and carrots are planted in very small quantities for fodder. Each kolkhoz puts up ensilage, which consists of grass and potato vines.
42. There is a total of 500 persons on the kolkhozy in the rayon. Source does not know exactly how many there are on the individual kolkhozy. The largest are Bolshevik and Testament of Ilich Kolkhozy, where there are 60 to 80 kolkhoz workers on each and more than 100 head of cattle. Among the small kolkhozy are The Worker, Common Work, The Red Farmer, and Molotov Kolkhozy. On each of these there are 15 to 30 persons and between 40 and 70 head of cattle. All the kolkhozy have cattle barns; some of them are now in poor condition. There are few new buildings of this kind because of the manpower shortage.
43. There are also granaries (small frame buildings) on the kolkhozy; potatoes are preserved by digging them down into the ground. There are also sheds where various small tools such as scythes, sickles, etc., are kept. The majority of the kolkhoz workers have their own houses (typical Karelian frame houses). Generally these consist of one room, in rare instances, two. There are rooms for storage of hay and grain under the same roof. The kolkhozy do not have electricity or sewer systems.
44. The clothes worn by kolkhoz workers are not especially noteworthy; they are generally made of plain materials. Footwear in summer consists of shoes, galoshes, leather boots, and rubber boots; in winter, felt boots are used. The small kolkhoz families are able to clothe themselves better. If a kolkhoz worker for one reason or another has to go from one village to another he has to go on foot or else take a boat across the lakes. The kolkhozy do not have their own means of transportation. Source does not know of a single kolkhoz worker who has his own radio. All the kolkhoz workers must work for the kolkhoz six days a week; on the remaining day they can work on their own. The food of the kolkhoz workers, as well as all the inhabitants of the district, consists of bread, potatoes, milk; those who can fish also obtain fish; meat is seldom eaten. The food is prepared in various ways; each household prepares it the way it wants, but the food is not good. In the summer berries and mushrooms are gathered in the woods for the winter.
45. Each kolkhoz worker has a right to a piece of land of one quarter hectare for his own private use. Potatoes are planted on half of this and the other half is devoted to hay. The kolkhoz worker sells the potatoes which are left over and uses the money he receives for necessities and for paying taxes. Furthermore, the kolkhoz worker can, according to the regulations of the agriculture cartel, own one cow and her offspring, up to five sheep or goats, one pig, and an unlimited number of fowl. Shuyszero, Navolok, and Lekhta, the rayon center, are included in the Seventeenth Party Congress Kolkhoz. The latter is one of the large kolkhozy in the rayon, of which there are three in all. In all there are about 50 persons able to work on this kolkhoz, of which six are men, none of whom are under 35; all the young people of the kolkhoz either work at the state institutions, or have left and have permanent residences in the towns, or they are in school. The plans for the agricultural work, planting in the spring, harvesting in the fall, spreading of fertilizer, etc., are fulfilled with difficulty and this despite the fact that workers and functionaries from the rayon center are used as extra help; these persons are often sent to the kolkhoz several days out of the week in order to help with the work.

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So far the kolkhoz has never fulfilled the norm for the cutting of hay. Only 30 percent of the haying norm for 1953, which was 530 tons, was attained; the consequence of this is low productivity in cattle raising and small cash incomes. The cultivated area of the Seventeenth Party Congress Kolkhoz amounts to about 40 hectares, of which 19 are devoted to potatoes. The average yield of potatoes per hectare is about 12 to 13 tons, and the average yield of corn per hectare is seven to eight centners.

46. Each kolkhoz is administered by a board with a chairman at the head of it. The board generally consists of five to seven members, depending on the size of the kolkhoz. The board and the chairman are elected by a meeting attended by all the kolkhoz members, usually held at the beginning of the year. At this meeting the chairman, acting for the board, presents a detailed report on the operation of the kolkhoz during the past year. When the elections are held, the members may either re-elect the old board and chairman or they may elect new persons, depending on how things have gone during the past year. Chairmen who are not competent are usually removed and new ones elected. The elections are open. Kolkhoz members who are good workers are elected to the board.
47. An auditing committee consisting of three men is elected for the kolkhoz at the same meeting. This committee is supposed to audit the financial activity of the kolkhoz not less than once every quarter. The auditing committee is elected from among the ordinary kolkhoz members and it is subordinate only to a plenary meeting of the kolkhoz members. Business transactions are directed by the kolkhoz bookkeeper, who is not elected but appointed. He keeps accounts for the entire kolkhoz, including finances, inventories, cattle, products, materiel, etc.
48. At the close of the year, the kolkhoz bookkeeper, together with the auditing committee, works up a very detailed annual report on the activities of the kolkhoz. This annual report is based on lists, reports, inventories (of all materials), properties, and assets. On the basis of this annual report, the chairman of the kolkhoz prepares, in turn, his report on the operations of the kolkhoz during the course of the year.
49. An administrator on a kolkhoz is responsible for the maintenance of all equipment; he is in charge of supplies, and he receives the crops from the fields and turns them over to the chairman of the kolkhoz. When he does this, he fills out a form in duplicate. One copy immediately goes to the kolkhoz bookkeeper, where it is entered on the books. The brigadier (labor foreman) of the kolkhoz keeps a record of each member's work.
50. Usually the kolkhoz board determines ahead of time what is to be accomplished during a given period. These work plans are turned over to the brigadier, who assigns the work among the kolkhoz members. When a member or a group of members have finished a piece of work assigned them, they report this to the brigadier.
51. The brigadier is supposed to keep records of the work which is performed. He records what and how much each kolkhoz worker has done and turns over this information to the kolkhoz bookkeeper. On the basis of this, the bookkeeper makes a record of what each worker has earned, the rate depending on what kind of work has been performed. Such accounts are maintained during the year and at the end of the year it is then known how many work days each member has worked. On the basis of this, members receive goods and money such as are fixed in the annual settlement of the kolkhoz.

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52. Those who do not participate in the work of the kolkhoz (the aged, children, functionaries, and even kolkhoz members) receive nothing from the kolkhoz. It must be mentioned that the kolkhoz members in the Tunguda area cannot exist solely on the basis of the return on their work put in on the kolkhozy; the ground which each can cultivate privately and the private cow are a great help. It is particularly difficult for persons with large families to make ends meet.
53. Since there is a manpower shortage on the kolkhozy in Tungudsky Rayon, and since all agricultural work is poorly carried out, the Party Rayon Committee may decide to call up workers and officials who have other jobs to help on the kolkhozy from spring planting time until the crops were harvested. With this purpose in mind, each chairman receives a schedule as to how many persons he is to provide. The organizational chairman assigns his people to certain kolkhozy for certain times. The functionary who has served his time on a kolkhoz returns to his institution and another is sent in his place. Industrial workers and functionaries who participate in the kolkhoz work are given credit for work days just like the kolkhoz workers. During the time they are working they get some remuneration in advance and the rest they receive at the end of the year after the annual settlement. In addition to this, each industrial worker and functionary who works on a kolkhoz receives wages corresponding to his wages at the place where he is employed.
54. The kolkhoz must pay in money as well as in kind for the use of the machine tractor station's equipment. Source does not know exactly how much.. The station's equipment is used according to an agreement between the kolkhoz and the station made at the beginning of the year.
55. The government of the KPSSR assigns the rayony schedules for all kinds of work. The rayon agriculture board of the Rayon Soviet Executive Committee, which also directs the kolkhozy, assigns the schedule of planting time to the kolkhozy of the rayon according to manpower available, and other factors. All work, spring planting, fall planting, fertilizing, haying, harvesting, and other work is usually planned at the beginning of the year. These schedules also indicate the performance deadline. These deadlines are rarely met. This schedule is turned in for confirmation to the Rayon Soviet Executive Committee and after the schedule has been approved the kolkhozy are notified of the figures /probably the compulsory norms as outlined in the schedule/ and these figures become law for the kolkhozy and they are obliged to carry them out. The work of the kolkhozy is directed by the agriculture board and its specialists, such as agronomists, animal husbandry experts, veterinary workers, and others.

Daily Life in the Rayon

56. The daily life in the rayon is very dull. Workers and functionaries are at work six days a week. Evenings and Sundays are passed in odd jobs. Each collective worker and functionary has his own little piece of ground for cultivation and also possibly one or more cows. Hay must be cut, potatoes require attention, and wood must be hauled and sawed. Besides these things there are naturally many other jobs to be done and there is no time to be lazy.
57. In the small villages there are few diversions. Usually there is a library and a reading room, and now and then a mobile motion picture theater comes and puts on a show. There is more entertainment in Lekhta, the rayon center, however. There is a movie every evening and on Wednesdays, Saturdays, and Sundays there are dances to an orchestra, records, or accordion. Occasionally amateur concerts are held; sometimes artists come from Petrozavodsk and entertain.

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It is mostly the young people who take advantage of these entertainments; children are not allowed at evening entertainments. There are movies in the daytime for them. The older people prefer to stay at home and play chess, etc.

58. Sports events are held occasionally, for example, gymnastic competition or ski meets. There is nothing in particular to be said about the relations between the sexes, though there may be some debauchery. On holidays one often sees intoxicated people, mostly young persons who behave in an unrestrained manner. Profanity is often used. Of course there are fights but the police step in with a firm hand. By and large the people behave themselves well during their free time.

Elections

59. There are three kinds of elections in the USSR: elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the Supreme Soviets of the member republics, and to the local soviets (oblast soviet, rayon soviet, and village soviet) of worker deputies. The elections are held at varying times and at varying intervals but in about the same manner, based on the election statutes. About two months before an election, the candidates are nominated at joint meetings of kolkhoz members, workers, and functionaries. In the nominating of candidates to the Supreme Soviet the candidate is little criticized concerning his work; the positive side is more brought out and usually it does not happen that anybody objects. In the nominating of candidates for the local soviets, on the other hand, there is often sharp criticism against a candidate. After the candidates have been nominated, agitation is commenced on their behalf in the newspapers and through meetings. Several days prior to the election the candidate meets with the voters. At these meetings the voters submit their requests (nakazy) to the candidate and he must note them and, in his power, attempt to carry them out in his work. It seems to source that persons who are nominated as candidates already have been put up by the Party organs.
60. A rayon election commission, to carry out elections, is elected at a joint meeting of kolkhoz members, workers, and functionaries. These commissions number from five to nine members, depending on the number of voters in the rayon.
61. Prior to each election, each voter must determine whether he is properly entered on the census list. The latter is set up by the village soviet. Special ballots are prepared for each candidate. A voter who for some reason or another must travel elsewhere must obtain a certificate of his right to vote. By virtue of this certificate he may then cast his vote any place, but in his home community his name is stricken from the register. There is no voting prior to or subsequent to the established election day. Ballotting takes place on one day from 0600 to 2400 hours. Source has noted that the young people who are voting for the first time start lining up at the polls as early as 0200 hours on the morning of elections. By 0600 hours there were always many people lined up. Voting in the rayon is almost completed by 1200 hours; most of the voting is done early in the morning. This is especially the case in the small electoral districts. In each polling place there is a booth in which each voter casts his ballot, dropping the ballot into a common ballot box. Only the person who is voting at the given time is entitled to enter the booth;

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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

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no other person, not even a member of the electoral commission may enter. Source cannot recall any instance in which anybody voted "against" the slate of candidates in an election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR; but, in elections to the local soviets, up to one percent voted "against" the slate of candidates. The ballot counting is performed at the polling place by the electoral commission after the polls are closed. An election protocol is drafted and signed by all the members of the commission. Then all the material is turned over to the rayon soviet and the following day a copy of each protocol is sent to Petrozavodsk. The registration lists and the ballots, both those used and those unused, are kept by the rayon soviet. After two months all the ballots are burned but the registration lists and other documents are filed away. Source has never noticed any MVD officials present at the polls; this may have been because the election districts were small. It is possible that they are present at the polls in the larger electoral districts. everyone knows the MVD officials, so it is difficult for them to undertake a clandestine check in the cities, however, it is completely possible.

- 25X1
62. In elections to the Supreme Soviet there are few who vote "against". This may well be because of the fact that most of the voters do not care who is the representative; the main thing for them is just to vote. Source was always of the opinion that his vote against any candidate would not amount to anything; the candidate would no doubt be elected anyway and therefore source always voted "for". There are many who vote against candidates for the local soviets; some do this out of personal antagonism. It is possible that the voter might have quarreled with the candidate or might be dissatisfied with the electoral statutes. A breach of these is not permitted. Those responsible are held liable for minor breaches. This was the case at any rate in Tungudskiy Rayon. No campaigning at the polling place on election days is allowed; there are not even any posters or placards of an agitational nature there. Source has not heard that anybody has had trouble with the police for voting "against". Because of the polling booths it is difficult to determine who have done this. In nearly all elections source was a member of the electoral commission, but not a single time was he able, just for the sake of curiosity, to find out who voted "against".

Wages and Taxes

63. The size of wages for each position is established in Moscow by the State Staff Commission (Gosudarstvennaya Shtatnaya Komissiya). Each position has a special rate. The workers have their pay calculated according to classification (razryad) and percentage fulfillment of norms. Pay is equal for men and women for the same work.
64. The taxes for workers and functionaries are figured in on the wage calculation and are usually deducted from the salary for the first half of the month. All this is entered on the wage account and the worker is paid cash minus deductions (za vychetom uderzhaniy). Only two taxes are deducted from the salary, the income tax (podokhodnyy nalog) and the bachelor's tax (nalog kholostyakov). The income tax depends on the size of the salary. For a salary ~~less~~ up to 150 rubles, 1.5 percent of the salary is withheld; but, for salaries of more than 150 rubles, there is a special scale on which the tax is based.
65. Childless persons pay a six percent bachelor's tax; those with one child pay one percent and those with two children pay one-half percent. Those with three or more children do not pay the bachelor's tax.

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 27 -

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S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 28 -

66.



67. Kolkhoz members have two taxes. The basic tax is the agriculture tax. The tax depends on how large one's income from one's private operations and land is. If a kolkhoz member owned two head of grown cattle, two sheep, and had a piece of land for his private use, he would pay, up to 1953, about 500 rubles a year in tax. If the member had no cattle but only a private piece of land, his tax would vary from 80 to 120 rubles. This variation would depend on what sources of income he had. If he planted grain the tax would be smaller. If he planted potatoes the tax would be higher; and if he planted many kinds of vegetables it would be still higher. The difference is not great. This tax is not an individual one but is levied on the private operation as a whole even if, in the family, there are several members of the kolkhoz. The second tax is the bachelor's tax. Those who have no children pay 150 rubles annually for this tax. Those with one child pay 50 rubles a year and those with two children, 25 rubles a year. Those with three or more children are exempt from this tax. Those who must pay this tax are men from 20 to 50 and women from 20 to 45.

68. If a kolkhoz member does not pay his tax on time the penalty interest on the unpaid sum increases by 0.2 percent every day. Those who intentionally evade taxes are called to account for it. The cases are decided by the People's Court and a levy on an offender's property may be made. No levies were made. [redacted] nearly everybody paid their taxes at the fixed time. According to the newspaper, Pravda, pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Soviet (summer 1953) the size of the agriculture tax has been considerably reduced, but how much source does not know.

69. The highest salaries, source believes, were paid in the Party organs. He does not know exactly what the salaries are in the army but the major whom he knows and who works on the staff of the military okrug receives about 2,000 rubles a month. [redacted]

Course for Tax Inspectors

70. In October 1948 a letter came to the finance section of Tungudskiy Rayon from the Finance Ministry of the KPSSR stating that, starting about 20 October 1948, there would be a short course for tax inspectors at the Sortavala (N 61-42 E 30-41) Finance School. (Sortavalskiy Finansovyy Tekhnikum).

[redacted] 25X1
[redacted] The chief of the rayon finance section, Chuttyeva, procured [redacted] pass 25X1
[redacted] from the police station; Sortavala is in the border district, and 25X1
a pass is necessary. [redacted] 25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 29 -

25X1

71. The course began on about 20 October. There were about 30 persons enrolled. The course of study included Party history, various taxes, finance and credit, setting up of the tax register, tax accounting, registration, and report formulation (otchëtност). Tax legislation and tax regulations were studied exhaustively; problems were solved and checking work was performed. There was special emphasis on the Party history; the latter was studied almost every day and finally they completed the entire Party history "short course". At the conclusion of the tax course on 10 January 1949, there was an examination.

72. The students did not have to pay tuition for the course. Housing and bedding were also gratis. The Finance Ministry took care of these expenses. Only their food did they have to purchase themselves. These expenses came to 300 to 400 rubles per month.

25X1

Such short courses for new tax officials were held at the Finance School nearly every year. The school ordinarily gave a three-year course and trained students in the subjects required for technical financial administration. Tuition is 200 rubles per year and the student must purchase his own books. If on examination the student attains four out of the six possible points, he is granted a state stipend of 180 rubles per month. Even with the state stipend, private financing of 150 to 200 rubles per month is necessary.

1. [] Comment. The name Klavdiya Sergeyevna Meltrofanova (para. 18c, page 8) probably should be Mitrofanova, especially since the patronymic is the same (feminine form) as that of Dmitriy Sergeyevich Mitrofanov (para. 18d, page 9).

25X1

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

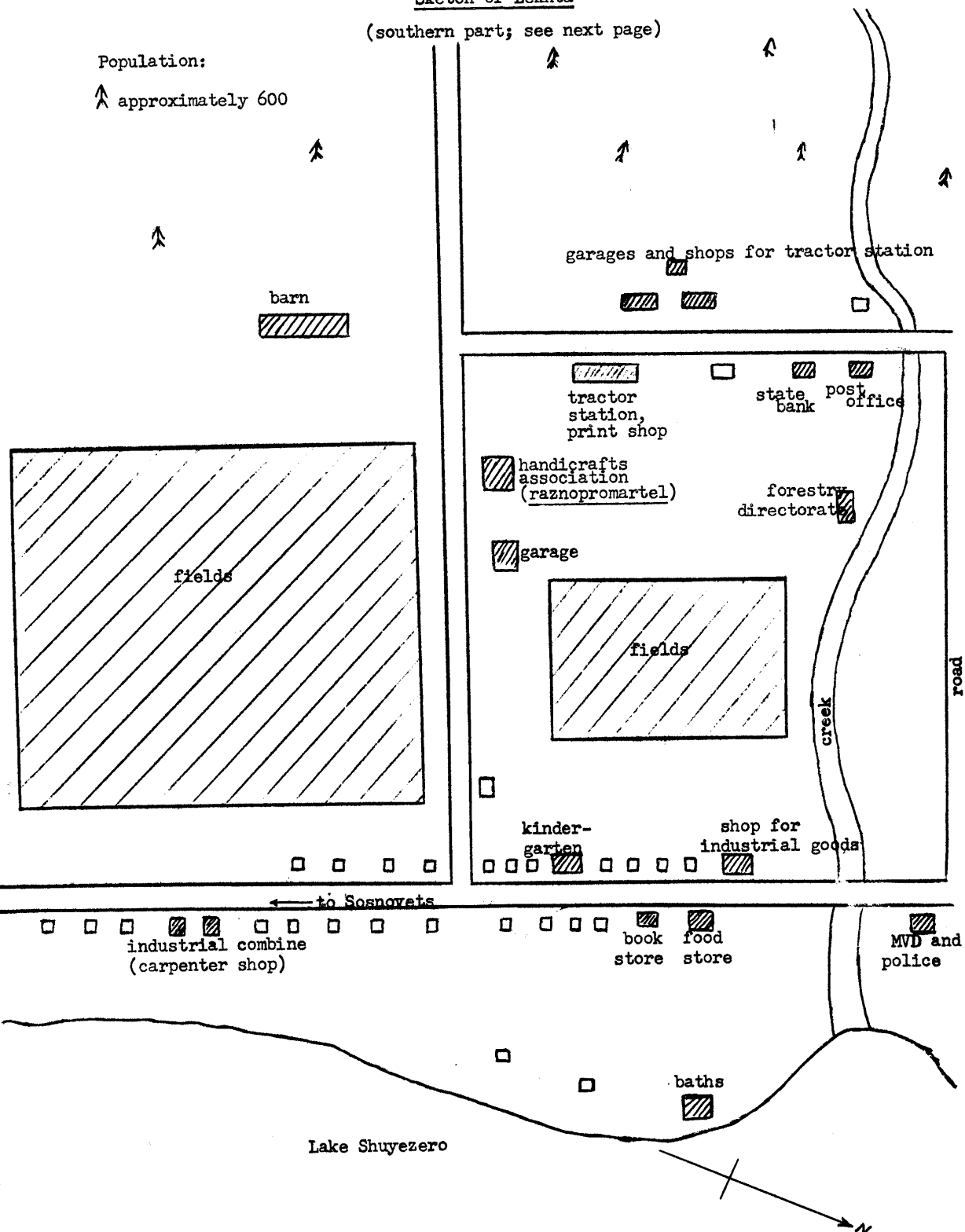
- 30 -

Sketch of Lekhta

(southern part; see next page)

Population:

↑ approximately 600



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

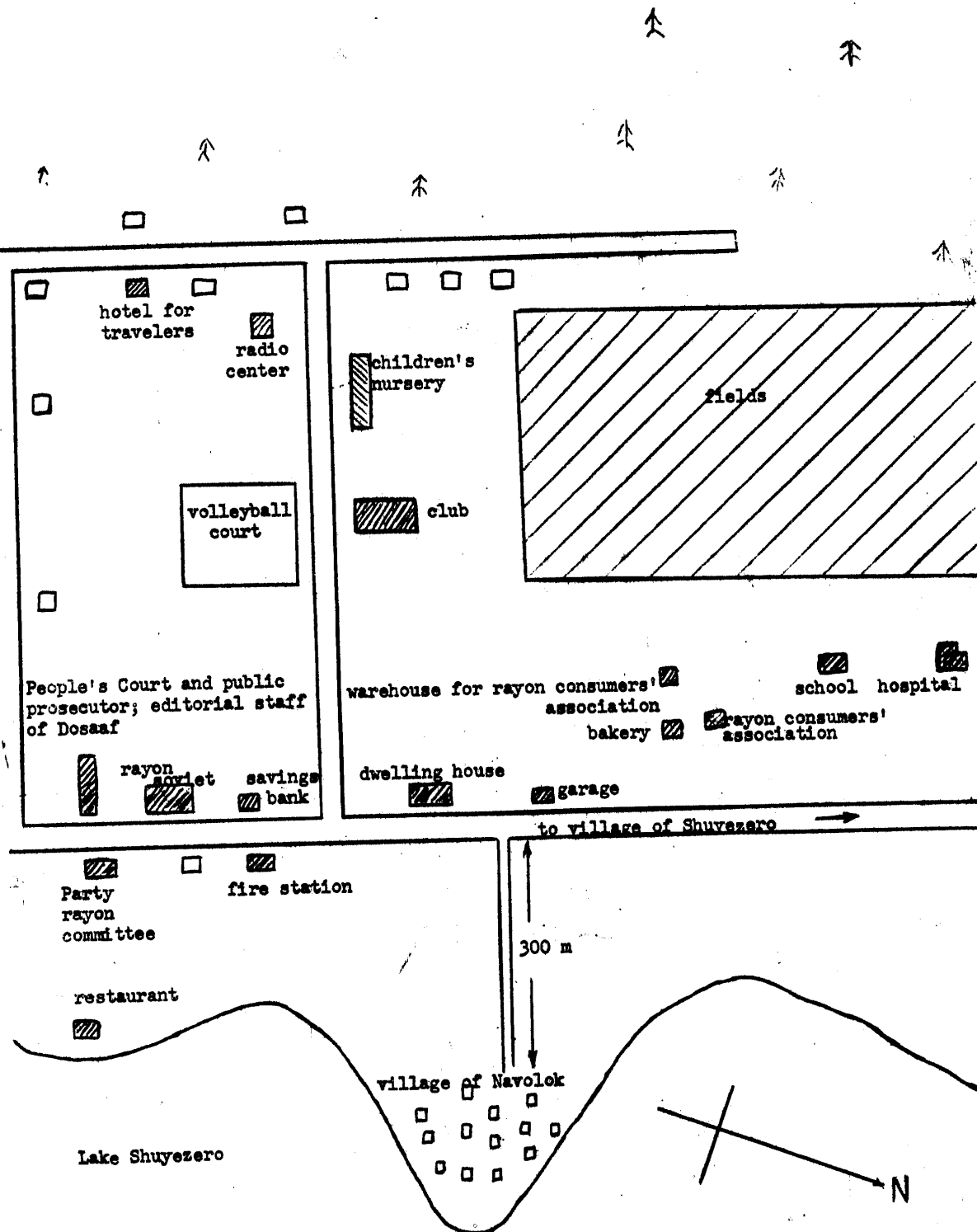
25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 31 -

Sketch of Lekhta
(northern part)

(Joins right side of page 30)



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

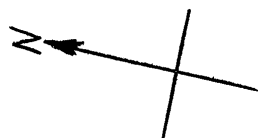
S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 32 -

Village of Sharovaraka, Molotov Kolkhoz

Population:

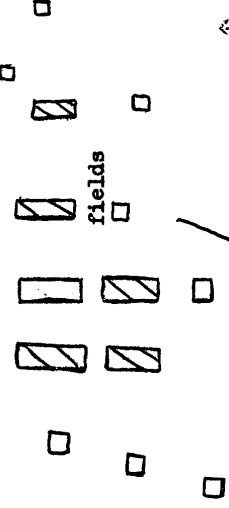
approximately 40



cattle barn



fields



Lake Shuyezero

poor wooden bridge about
50 meters long; it can only
be crossed on foot



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

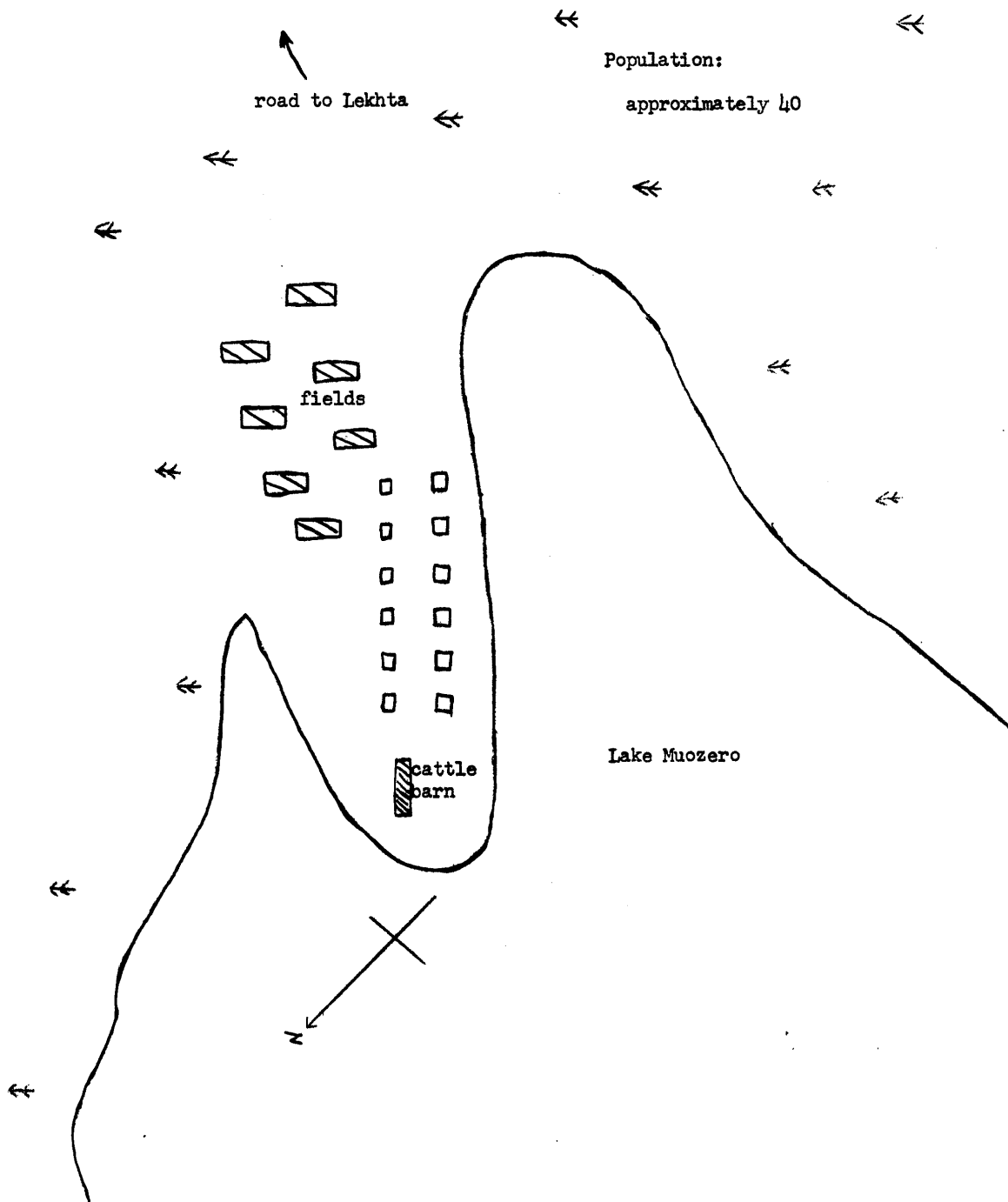
25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 33 -

Village of Ofonino, Rabochiy Kolkhoz



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 34 -

Village of Ushkovo, Antikaynen Kolkhoz

Population:

← approximately 100 →

↑
village of
Ofonino

Lake Muozero

village
soviet

school

cattle
barns

fields

road to
village of
Kevyatozero

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 35 -

Village of Kevyatozero, Vpered Kolkhoz

road
to Ushkovo

Population:
approximately 90

village soviet
river

small lake

fields

cattle
barns

road to Lekhta-Tunguda road
distance 36 km

village soviet

Lake Kevyatozero

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 36 -

Village of Berëzovo, Voskhod Kolkhoz

Population:

approximately 60

Lake Berëzovo

cattle
barn

road to
Tunguda, 22 km

Lukin
Island

fields

village
soviet

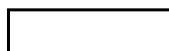
river

N

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

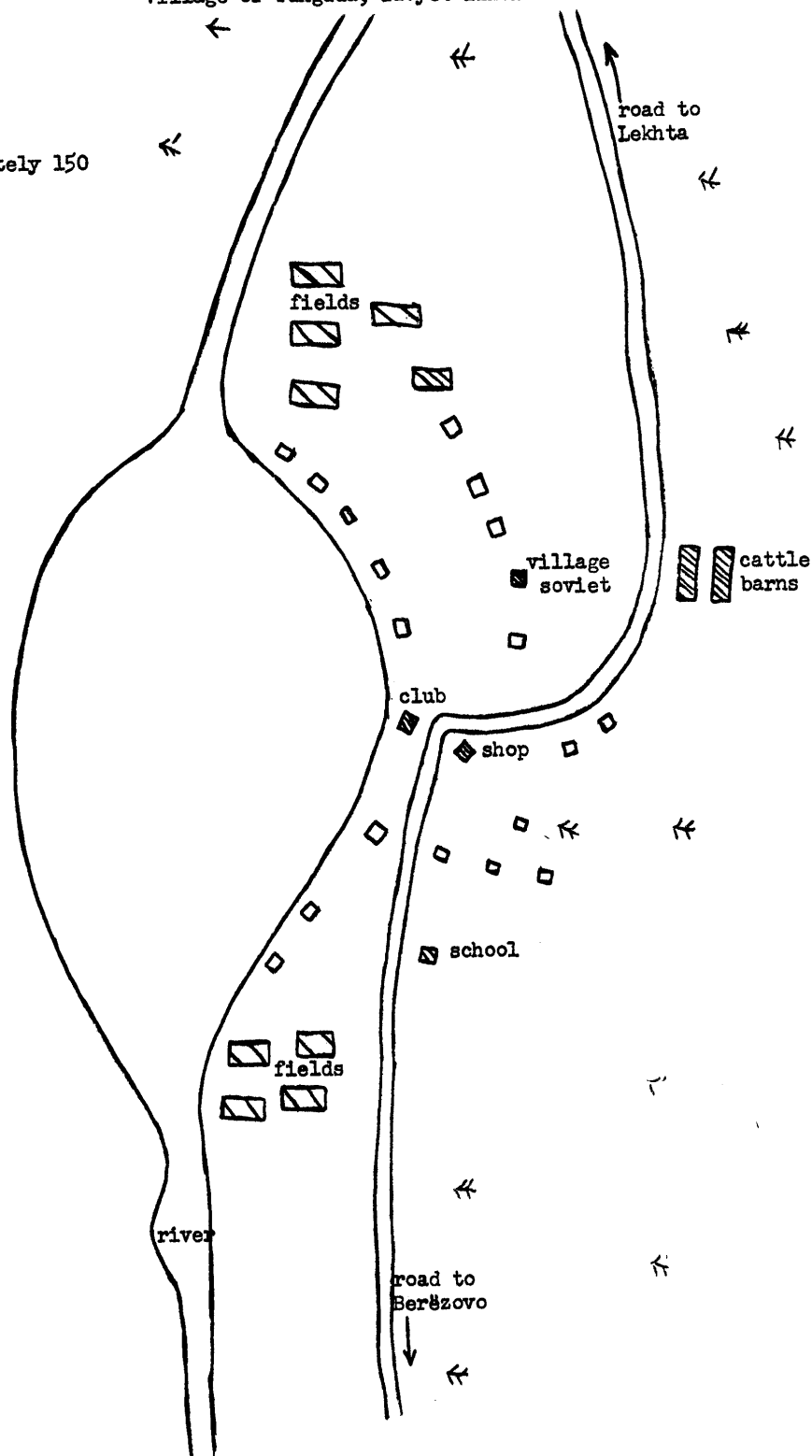


- 37 -

Village of Tunguda, Zavyet Iliche Kolkhoz

Population:

approximately 150

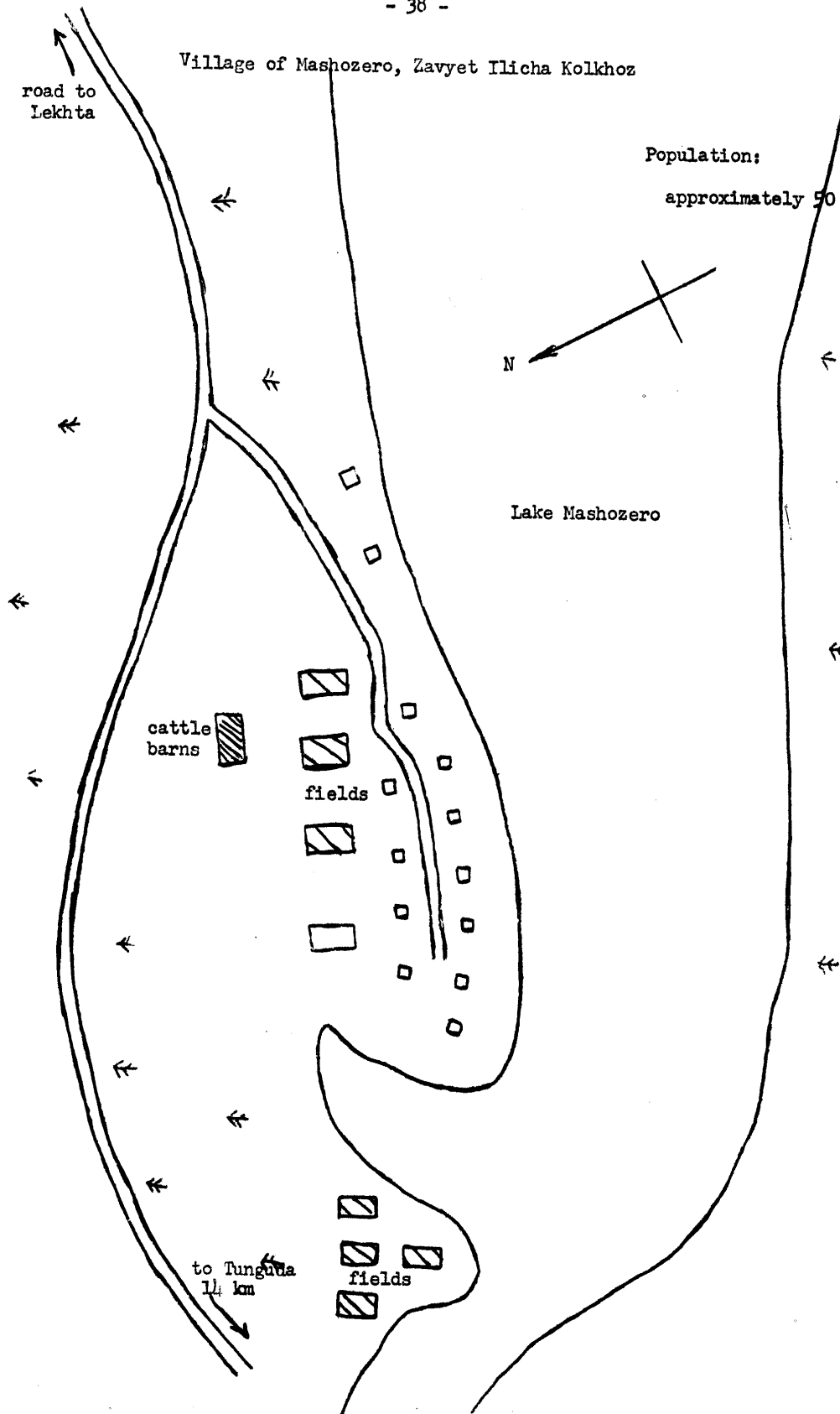


S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 38 -

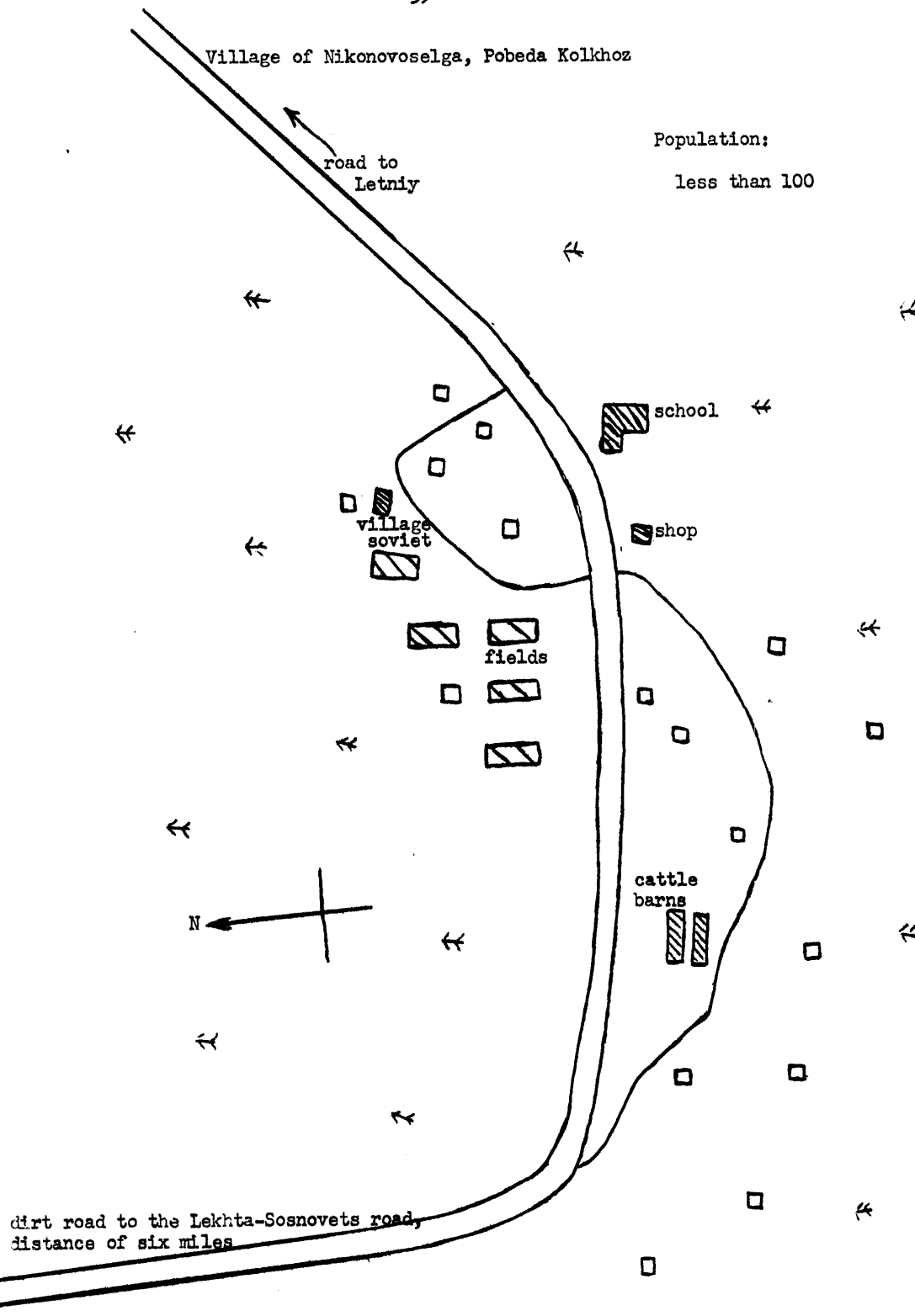


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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

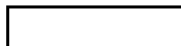
- 39 -



~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

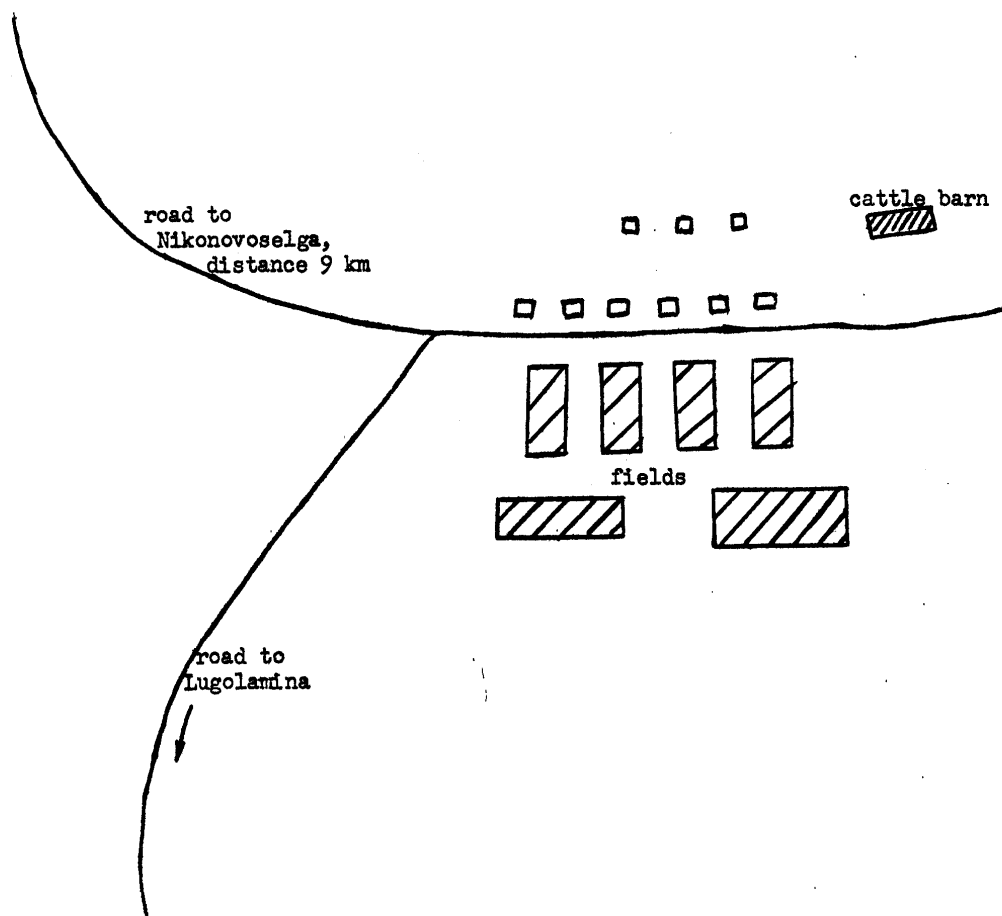


- 40 -

Village of Berovaraka, Put II Pyatiletki Kolkhoz

Population:

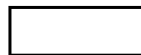
approximately 50



~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

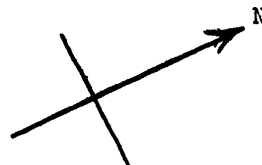
S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 41 -

Village of Lugolambina

river



Population:
approximately 30

This lake can be
crossed by boat only.

small lake

country road to Borovaraka

distance 7 - 8 km

700 m

river

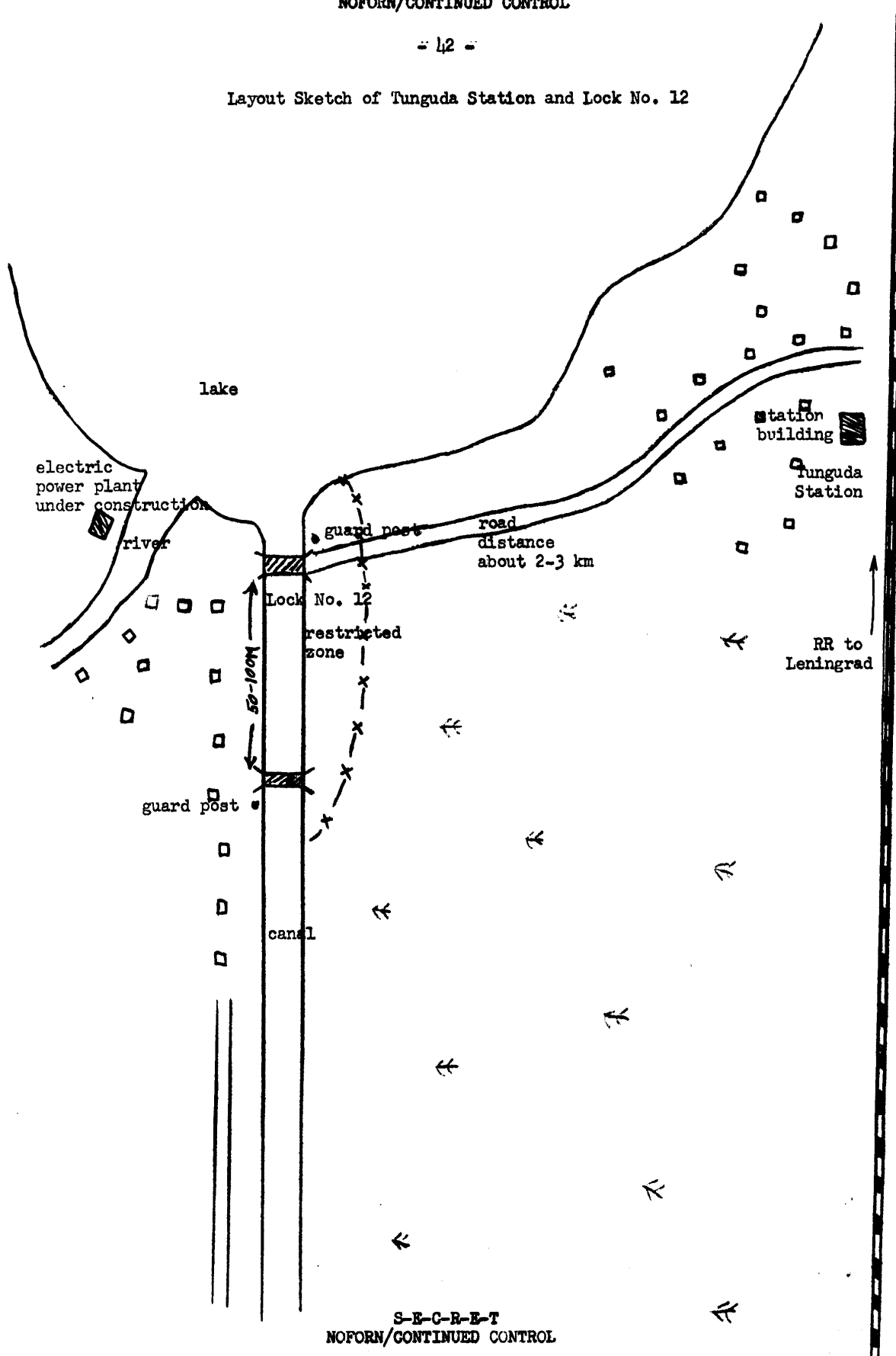
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NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

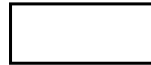
- 42 -

Layout Sketch of Tunguda Station and Lock No. 12



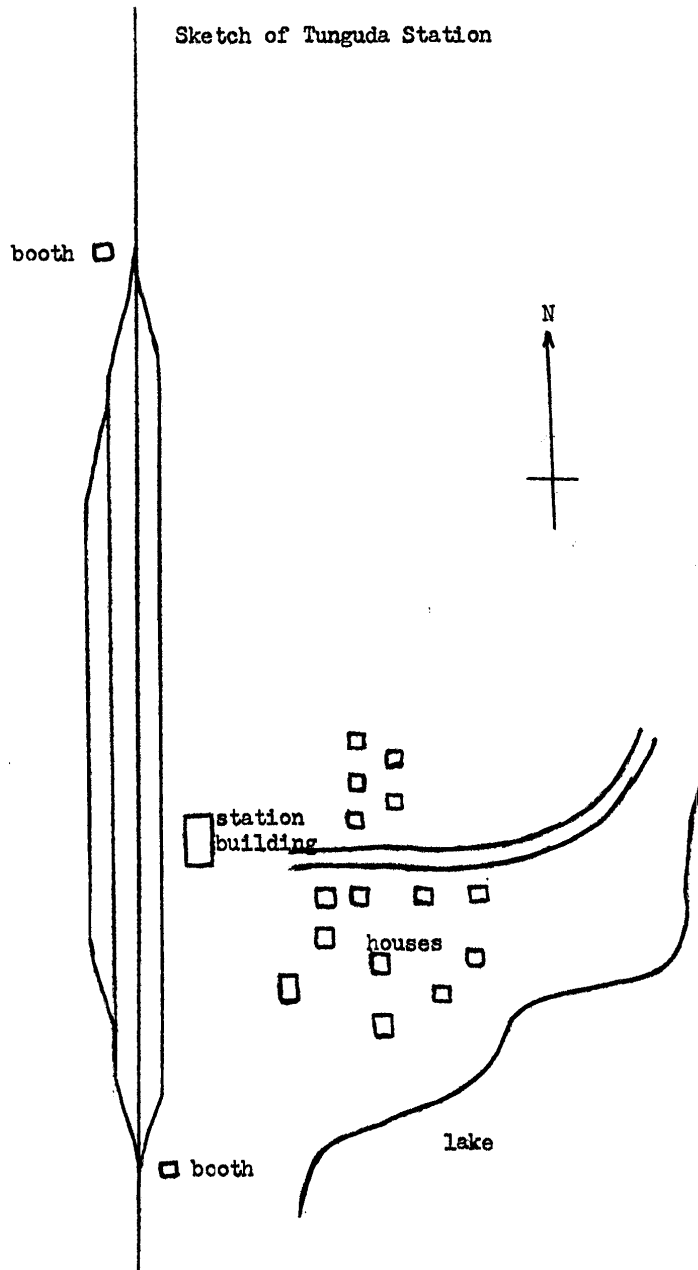
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S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 43 -

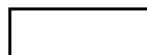
Sketch of Tunguda Station



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

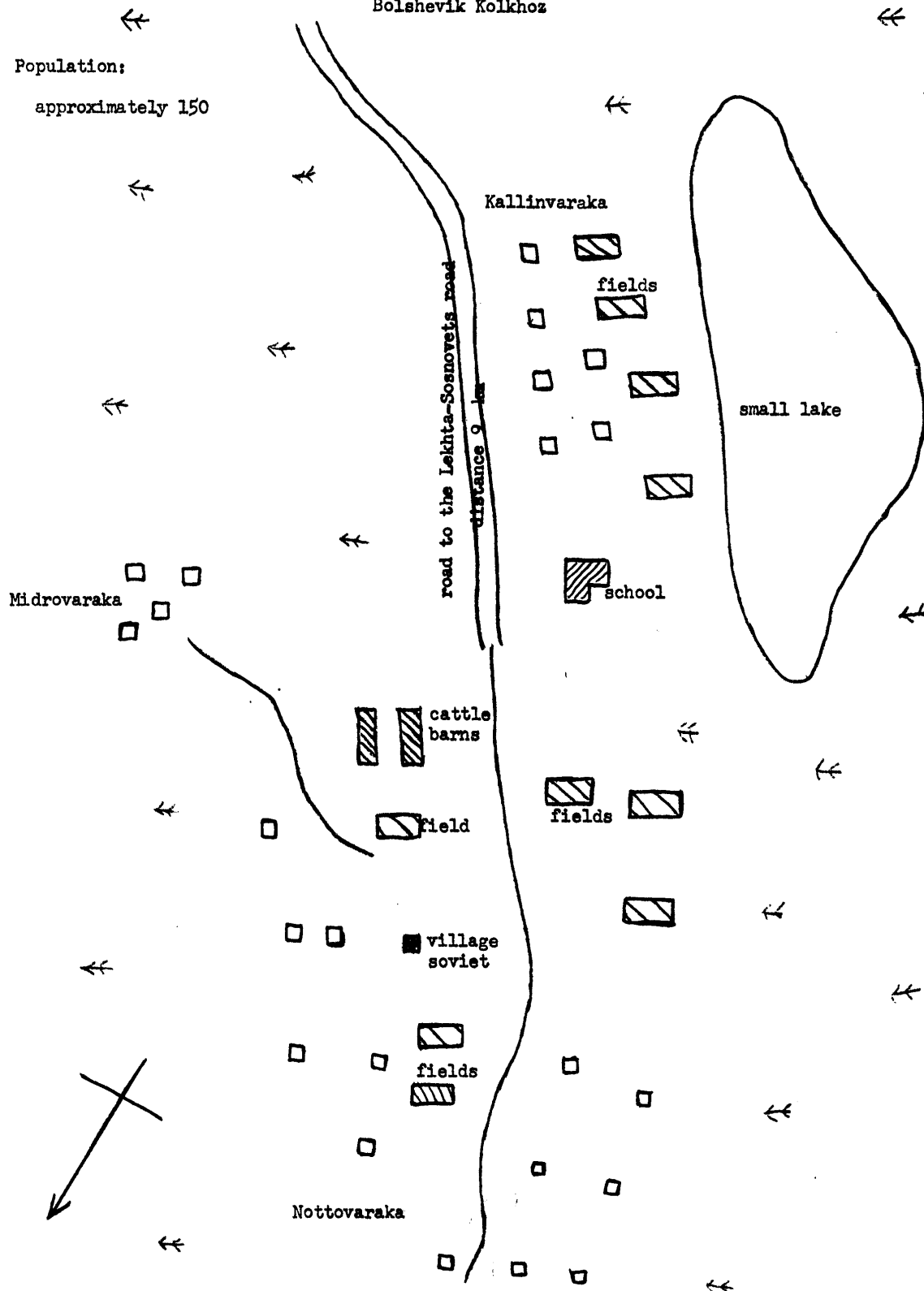
S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 44 -

Bolshevik Kolkhoz

Population:
approximately 150



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 45 -

Village of Kuryavaraka, Budenny Kolkhoz



to Sosnovets

Lake Shuyezero

barns

fields

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

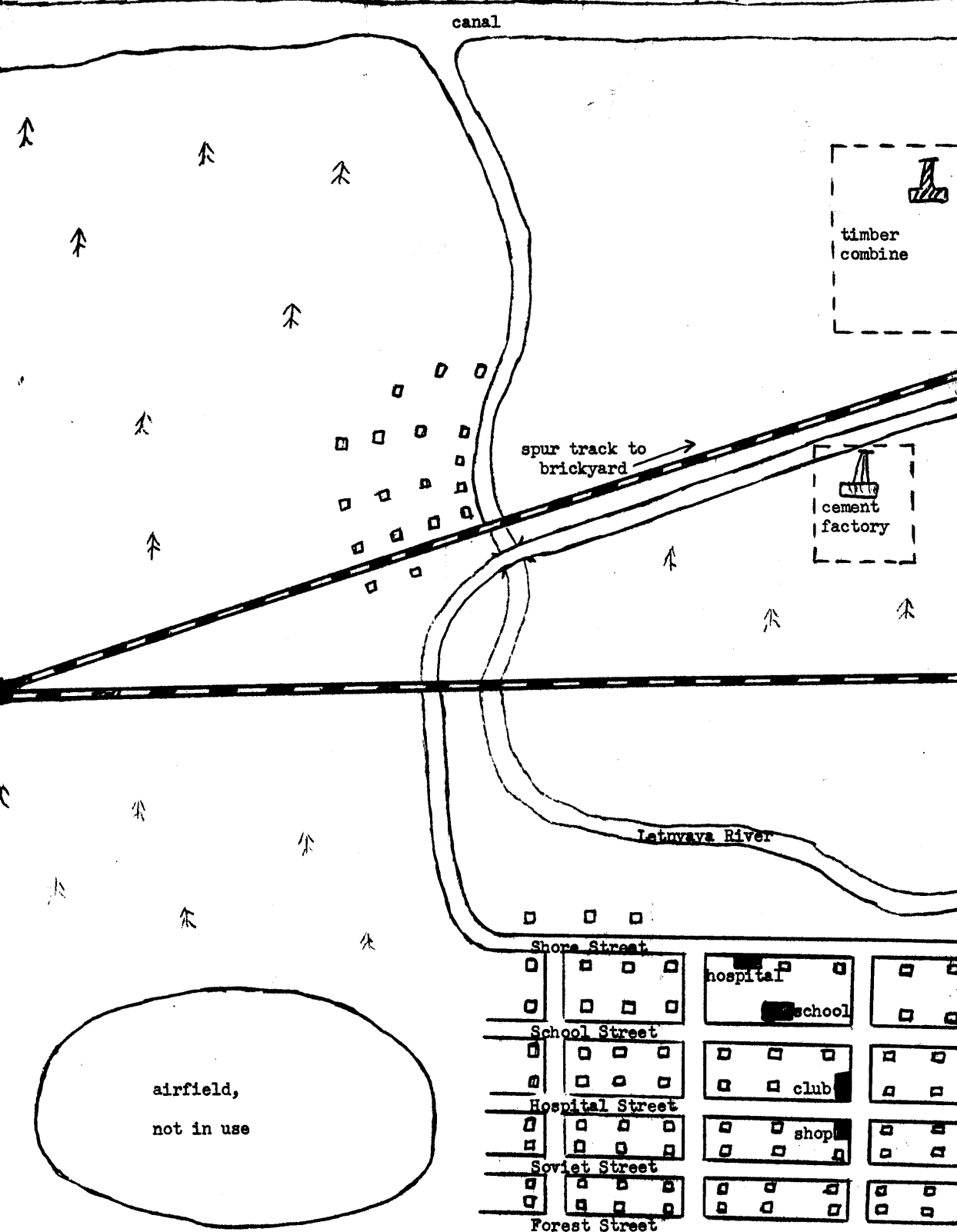
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~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 46 -

Layout Sketch of the Worker Settlement of Letniy and Lock No. 13

(first part, see next page for other part)



~~S-E-C-R-E-T~~
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

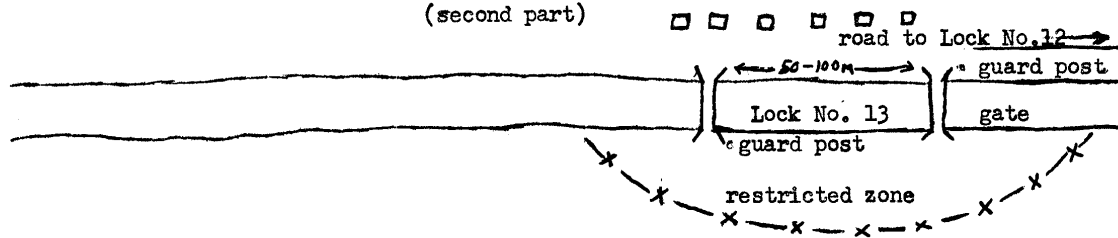
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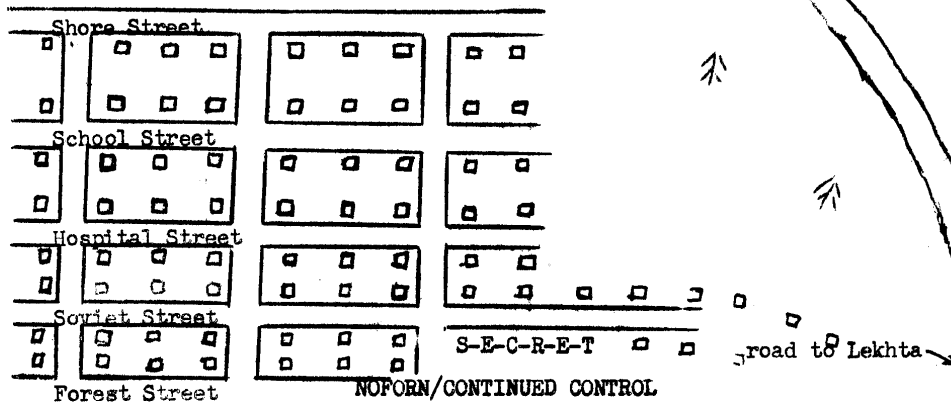
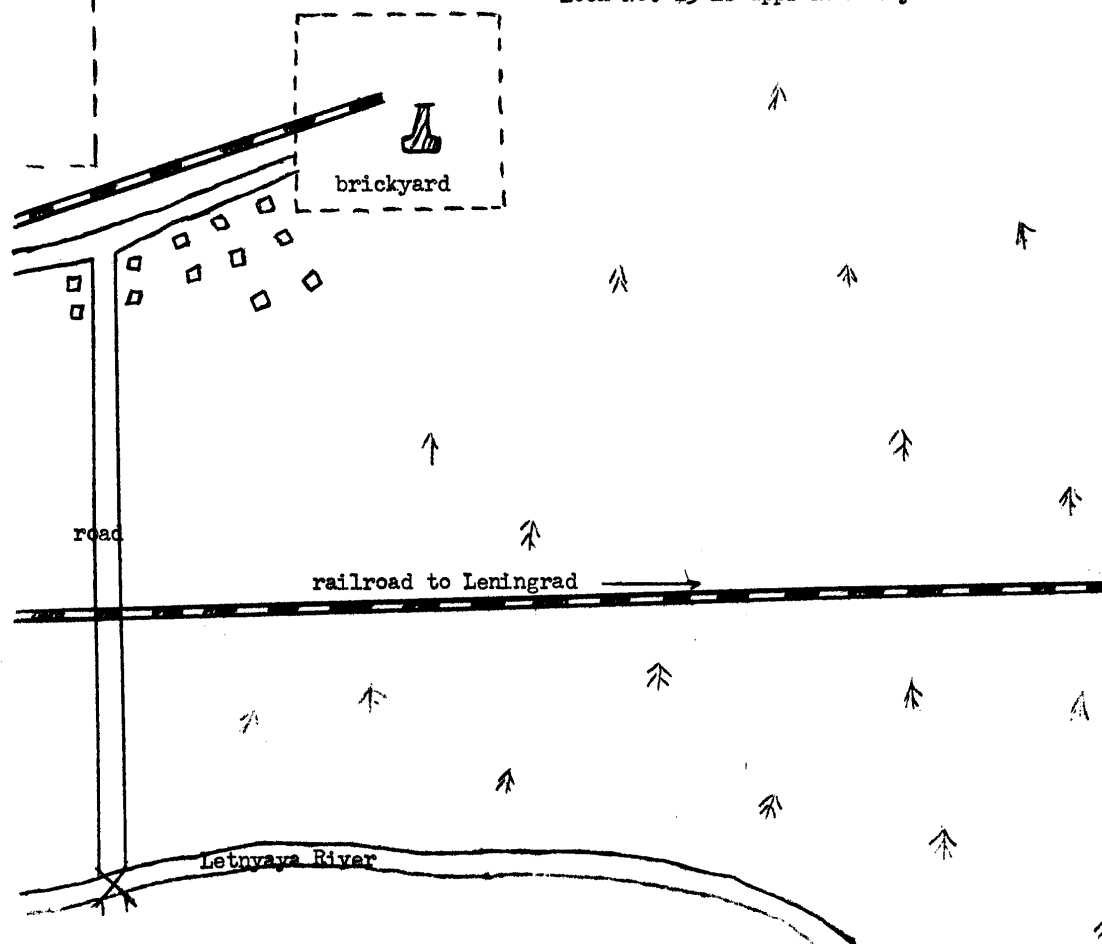
- 47 -

Layout Sketch of the Worker Settlement of Letniy and Lock No. 13

(second part)



The distance between the brickyard and Lock No. 13 is approximately one kilometer.



NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

(Joins right side of page 46)

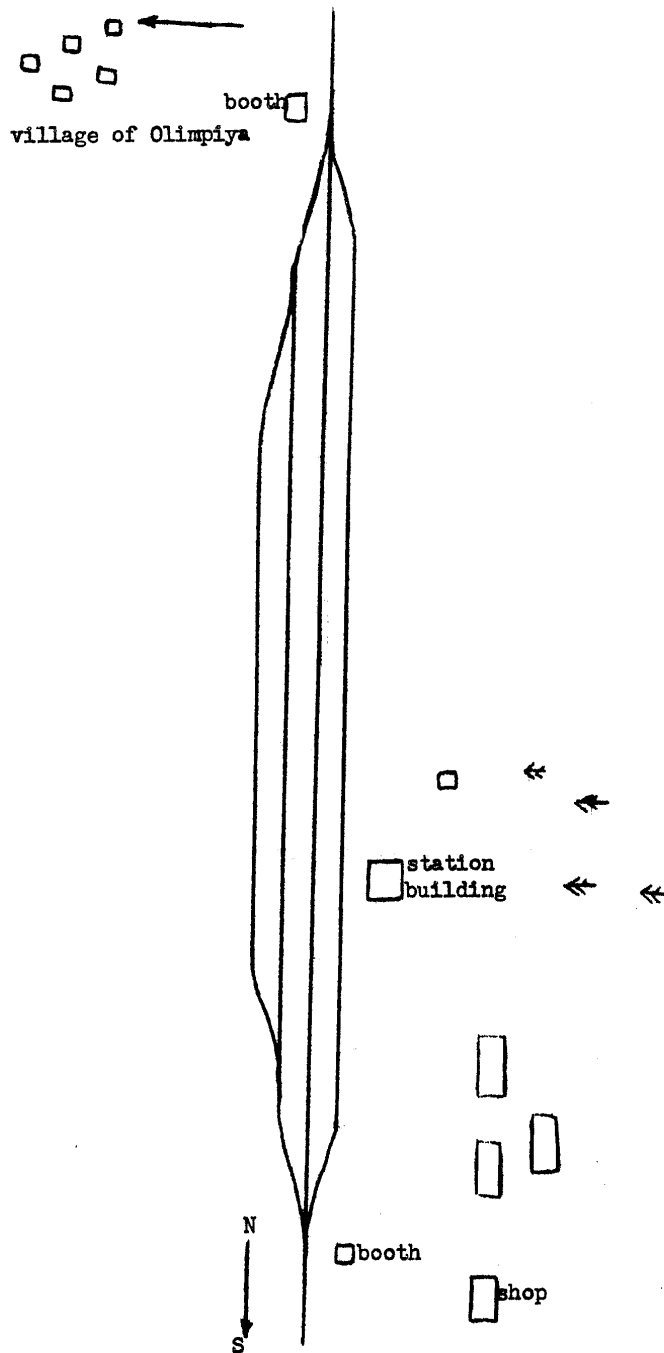
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S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 48 -

Sketch of Letniy Station



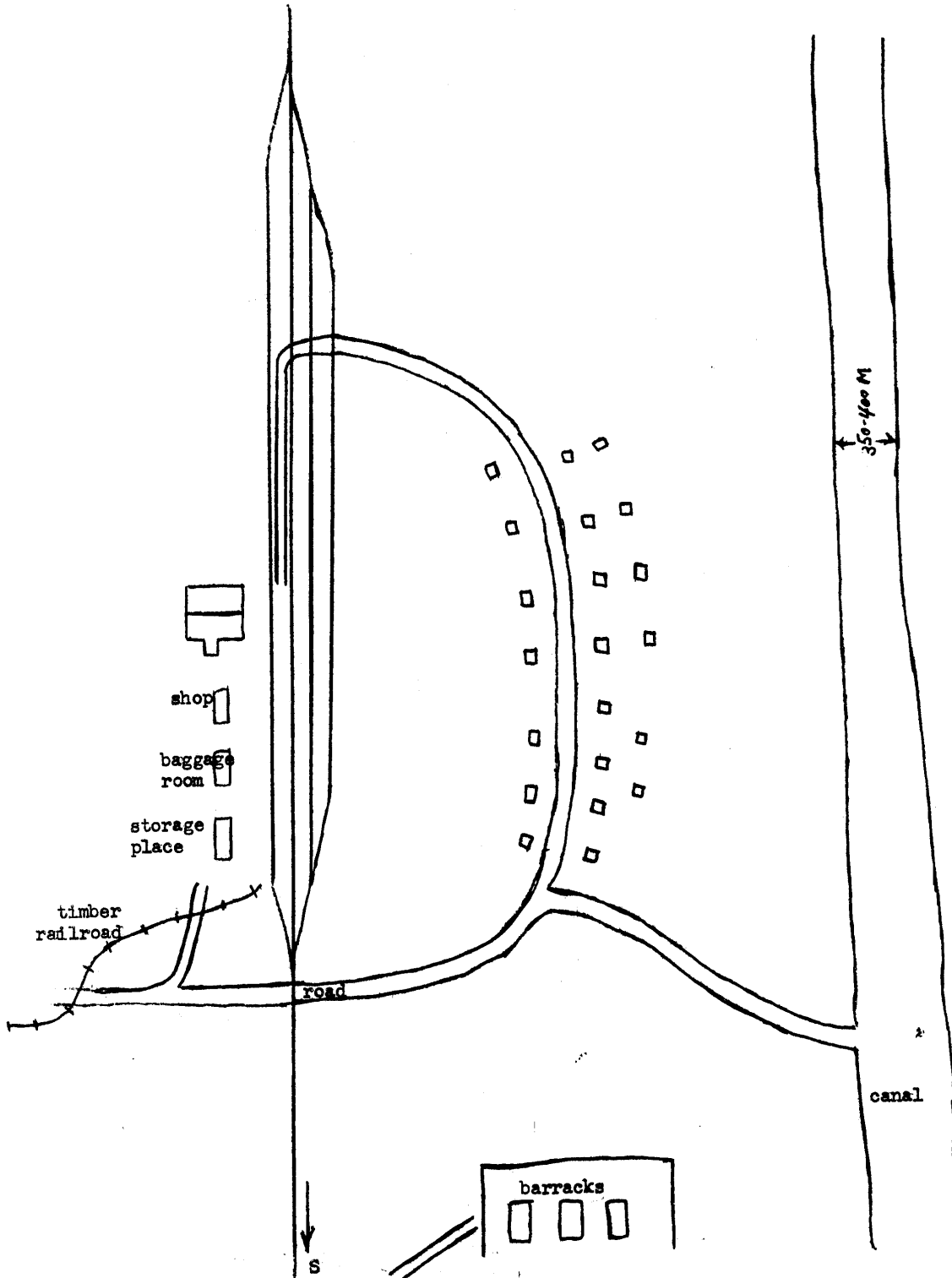
S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

- 49 -

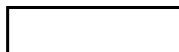
Sketch of Sosovets



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

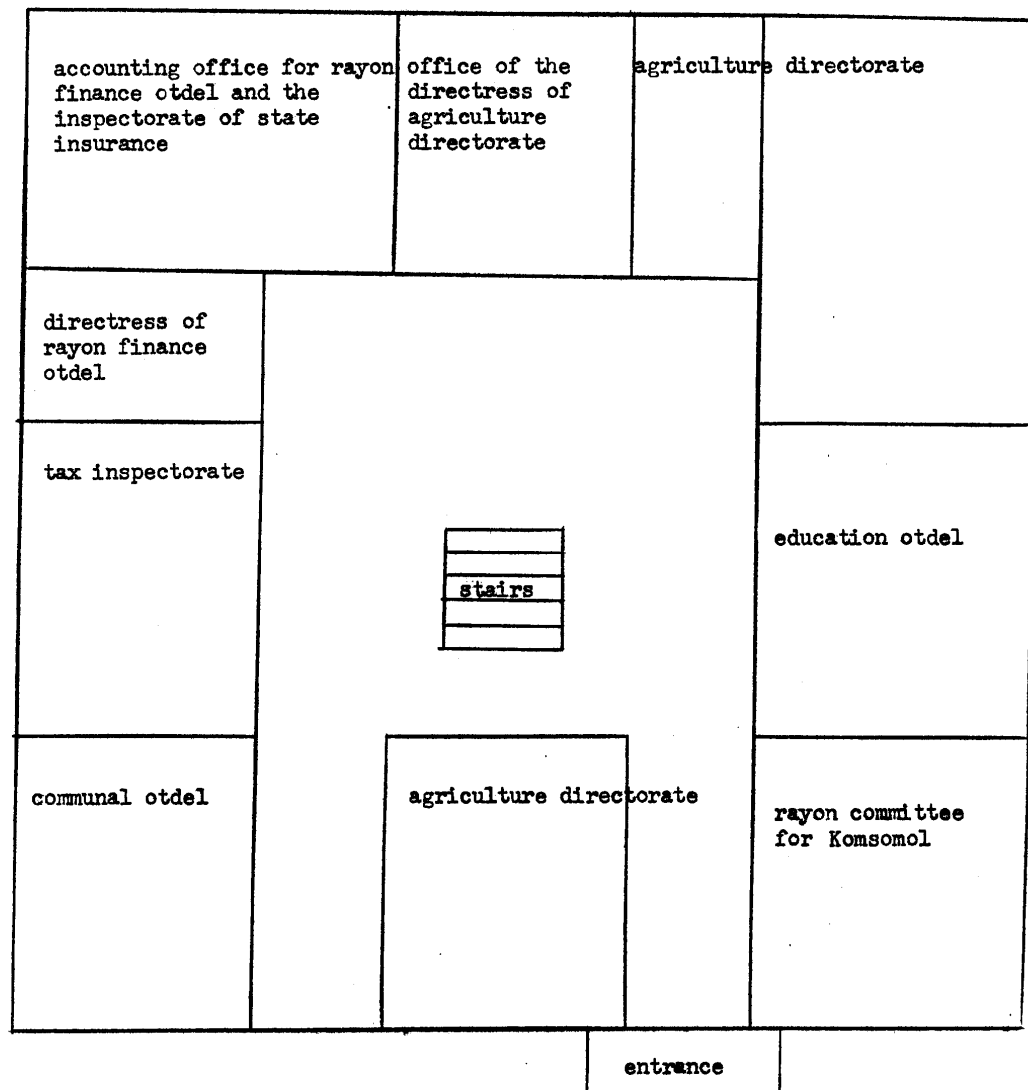
S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



-- 50 --

Plan of the Rayon Soviet,
Tungudskiy Rayon, KPSSR, at Lekhta
(Building erected in 1934)

First Floor



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL

25X1

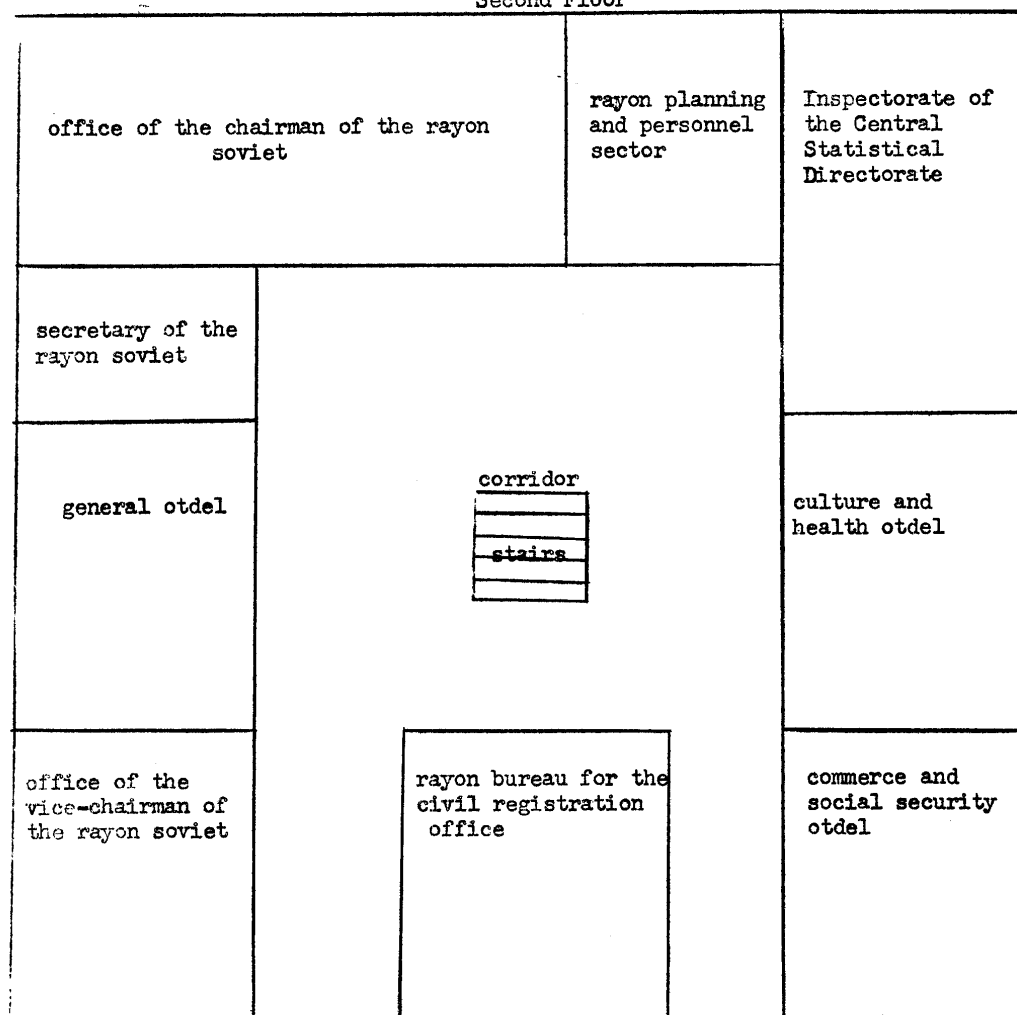
S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL



- 51 -

Plan of the Rayon Soviet,
Tungudskiy Rayon, KPSSR, at Lekhta

Second Floor



S-E-C-R-E-T
NOFORN/CONTINUED CONTROL